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CAMPAIGN OF AMERICAN EMBASSY ASSOCIATION

"A business project, founded by business men and to be pushed with the same energy and single mindedness that would characterize any sound business undertaking," is the definition of the American Embassy association by one of its founders.

The men who formed the association the other day believe that the United States should provide in foreign capitals houses suitable for the residences of its ambassadors and offices worthy of the dignity of the American nation. If the experience of twenty successful business men can devise a way in which this can be brought about it is going to be done.

At the luncheon in New York when the organization was formed, it was decided that the control of the association should be vested in an executive committee of twenty, of which eighteen have been already chosen. The organization was perfected by the election of a president and a secretary, E. Clarence Jones, a banker and head of E. Clarence Jones & Co., of No. 100 Broadway, being chosen to head the organization, and Frank D. Pavey, formerly state senator and a lawyer at No. 115 Broadway, as secretary. The headquarters of the association will be at the office of the secretary.

Two of the members of the committee have not as yet been elected. The other sixteen are:

Henry Cachard, representative in Paris of Coudert Brothers, international lawyers.

Frederic R. Coudert, lawyer, No. 2 Rector street, New York.

George Cromwell, president of the Borough of Richmond, No. 52 Broadway.

Bertram Cruger, treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust company, No. 49 Wall street.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, president of the Department of Health of New York.

George C. Hellner, seed merchant, No. 1 Broadway.

Bradley Martin, Jr., capitalist, No. 49 Wall street.

Frederic Townsend Martin, trustee, Metropolitan Trust company, No. 49 Wall street.

Alexander T. Mason, lawyer, No. 11 William street.

Charles M. Oelrichs, banker, No. 40 Exchange place.

Charles M. Schwab, president Bethlehem Steel company, No. 111 Broadway.

Gustav H. Schwab, wool importer and general representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, No. 5 Broadway.

Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews.

George R. Sheldon, banker, treasurer of the Republican national committee.

William M. Van Ingen, artist, No. 232 West Fifty-ninth street.

William B. Willcox, chairman of the the Public Service commission, No. 154 Nassau street.

Mostly Business Men.

Almost every member of the executive committee is a well known business man or lawyer, whose success is well known, and each is in earnest. The official "platform" of the association is brief and concise. This is the statement made and adopted at the first meeting of the association in reference to its aim and the nature of the work to be done:

"The purpose is to promote and encourage the acquistion by the United States of permanent homes for its ambassadors in foreign countries. The work of the association shall be under the control of an executive committee, which shall have power to fill all vacancies in its membership, elect all members of the association, establish committees in other cities of the United States and foreign countries, and to do acts and things in its judgment necessary and proper to promote the objects of the association."

"No American who has traveled to any extent outside of his own country has failed to be impressed with the difference between the way in which the United States provides for its embassies in foreign capitals and the method followed by other nations," said E. Clarence Jones, president of the association. "We not only pay our diplomatic representatives miserly pittances, but expect them to provide out of this for an establishment which will do credit to our country.

"The result is that only wealthy men can afford to enter the diplomatic service. A case in point was the recent offer of the embassy to the court of St. James to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, the retiring president of Harvard university. No diplomatic appointment ever met with such instant and widespread approval. But Dr. Eliot did not accept it, and it is an open secret that his reason was the fact that he did not feel that his private income would enable him to support an establishment in London and to entertain upon a scale that has come to be associated with the London embassy. Instances are numerous where men of brains have been turned away from our diplomatic service by the lack of emolument, and posts in some instances have had to be given to men whose only apparent qualification for a diplomatic position was that somebody left them with a lot of money."

General Porter's Experience.

General Horace Porter, formerly ambassador to France, in a recent article discussed the question from the standpoint of a man who has had experience. He pointed out that the salary of an ambassador is only $17,500 a rate of pay which is the same as that of ministers of the first class, fixed by congress many years ago, since which time the cost of living abroad has increased fifty per cent.

The ambassador must devote the first few months to house hunting. He has no fund for entertaining, and General Porter estimates that he has to spend four times the amount of his salary. In the case of some of our ambassadors this estimate may be increased to ten or twenty times this salary. Continuing, he said:

"All other important countries own or lease their embassies in foreign capitals. For instance, the British government owns its embassy in Washington, and, besides, it pays its ambassador a sum several times as large as the American ambassador to Great Britain gets, and an allowance for entertaining besides. Then, too, the purchase of property in a foreign capital sometimes turns out a good investment. The British government purchased in 1815 a palace in Paris for $200,000, which today is worth more than ten times that sum. Ours is the wealthiest and most important country in the world, and yet it does the least of any great power to see that its dignity is maintained in other capitals.

"We shall have a strong organization, and we are going about this thing from patriotic motives but in a businesslike way. It is the intention to form a committee in every congressional district and carry on a systematic campaign. There will be no salaries to pay. The first thing to do is to arouse public sentiment, and, when that is done the rest ought to be easy."

Mr. Schwab's Strong Plea.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, who left for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, of the North German Lloyd line, is enthusiastic over the plan, and during his present trip will gather information which will be of use to the committee.

"There is nothing that could be said that is too strong to fit the situation," said Mr. Schwab. "It is a crying shame that our ambassadors have to be chosen mainly because of great wealth. In most of the European capitals I have visited I have been ashamed to note how other governments mantain their embassies in befitting state, while we do nothing. The American embassy office in London as everybody who has visited them knows, are in a dingy apartment house in Victoria street, and are about what you would expect the government of Liberia to maintain. The ambassador has a magnificent house there, and maintains his position in state, but his salary does not begin to pay for the rent of his house.

"There are a lot of people—Americans—who when they get to a foreign capital immediately search for the home of the American ambassador, and who seem to think that they have a share in its ownership. They are under the impression that this government owns the embassies and legations, and as they are taxpayers they consider they have an unrestricted right to the use of such buildings. It is no uncommon thing, I understand, for persons to send their trunks to some city in care of the American embassy."

Gustav H. Schwab, general representative of the North German Lloyd line, said:

"There are very few Americans of ability who can afford to make to the government a big present from their own private means such as every American ambassador is compelled to do under the present system, for what else is the renting and the maintenance of a great establishment in a foreign capital, when the purpose is to uphold the prestige and position of the nation the ambassador represents? If this government will buy or build suitable embassy buildings, so that the traveler may find a bit of home country when he reaches a foreign capital, the effect will be to invoke a patriotic sentiment such as appeals to every one. The bill proposed to the last congress by Representative Longworth to obtain an embassy building in Paris, was a move in the right direction, but, unfortunately, it was defeated. However, when the need of such buildings becomes generally known, and public sentiment has been awakened, it is more than likely that the good sense of the American people and their regard for the national dignity will bring about the end for which the American Embassy association is working."

Sandy's Victory.

Old Sandy was a herder—well, just a wee bit daft;
He lived up in Wyoming in a white-topped wagon craft,
And he was allus serious—some say he never laughed.

We'd drawed acrost the country, a dead line that was plain,
But Sandy crossed one mornin' and stood there in the rain
While we rode up and told him he must go back again.

We give him till next mornin' to move his sheep away;
He waited, still and patient, till we had said our say—
But we seen he hadn't vamoosed when we come back next day.

We rode up to his wagon, a red-hot, cussin' crowd,
But our pops loosed Sandy, with bagpipes skirlin' loud,
And at his side a claymore—and he was struttin' proud.

There ain't no bronco livin' that bagpipes wouldn't scare,
And the first notes that come squeakin' set ours a-buckin' fair;
But Sandy kept on playin' a Scottish marchin' air.

Eight cowmen was unsaddled and those of us that stayed
Was leapin' 'cross the sagebrush—no stops for any grade!
But still old Sandy strutted and still the bagpipes played.

Well, we was weak for laughin', but grasped the herder's hand,
And bade the victor welcome—him and his woolly band—
And Sandy and his bagpipes have stayed in Cattle Land.

—Denver Republican.

PURPLE AND HOMESPUN

BY AUSTIN FRYERS

LONDON—1908.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Duke and the Photograph.

Duke Frederic was not unused to facing the camera, and therefore it was not a lengthy operation to secure various "studies" as the artistic photographer likes to call his capture of reflections.

The photographer was disappointed that the various studies were only possible of differentiation in pose, as the Duke, attired in his Alsenburgian uniform, had not elected to bring a change of raiment with him, nor would the photographer have dared to suggest such an ordeal, after experiencing a few musket-like sentences in which his highness indicated that the camera must accommodate itself to him, any other order of procedure being out of the question.

There is, however, a species of bravery which lurks about the commercial character in England, and, although it seemed certain to be met with only yet another sharp rebuff, the photographer asked his highness for the favor of a sitting at some late date in private clothes.

"Your royal highness would no doubt wish to have such a souvenir of your visit to England, and our work cannot be excelled——"

"Thank you," said the Duke curtly, "but this will be a sufficient souvenir, and for private photographs I prefer the court photographers at Alsenburg. You, gentleman, will grant sittings——"

"Yes, your highness," murmured both, bowing respectfully.

"Very well. I will await you downstairs. I shall make some purchases."

The Duke had barely appeared at the head of the stairs commanding a view of the lower regions, when the superior person who seemed to dominate them came forward in his usual ecstatic manner, bowing, smirking and rubbing his hands.

"Your royal highness has, I trust, been pleased with our studios?"

"I will tell you when I see the photographs," said the Duke brusquely. "By the by," said he, with sudden change of demeanor, "I should like to make some purchases."

"Certainly, your highness. A selection of British generals or——"

"If you will be quiet for a moment, please, I will tell you. I know exactly what I require."

"Yes, your royal highness."

"Tell, your people, then, to get me copies of the purchases which were made by the two ladies I spoke to when I came in."

"Yes, your highness." He smiled and bowed himself away, rubbing his hands in his perennial ecstasy, and held a brief consultation with the subordinate behind the counter. He presently returned with the list which had been marked by the Princess.

The Duke took it, and looked it over with a frown. Here was no sign even of girlish indiscretion, winked at by an indulgent chaperone. At the most he had only hoped or expected that the Princess had ben purchasing photographs of some of the actors who had been made famous, fascinating, or attractive by popular vote, but here were marks by the dozen, but all against the names of actresses.

"Minnie this, Minnie that, Minnie the other. Minnie, Minnie, Minnie. But why 'Minnie?'"

The Duke paused. He was not slow to grasp an idea, but he was slow in coming to a conclusion which involved action. He liked to see the pro and con of a thing; he liked to find out all the threads and gather them all up. It was because he was so quick in thought and slow to act that he had proved such a thorn in the side of his impulsive stepbrother Alexis XXXII. It was owing to this difference in temperament that it so frequently happened that the course dictated by Alexis XXXII was abandoned if not virtually overruled by the more diplomatic course advised by his chief of grand council, his stepbrother, Duke Frederic; a frequent experience which led the older councillors of state to mention more than once, as they shook their wise heads, that "Alexis reigned, but Frederic ruled."

This would probably have been salve enough for the ambitious instincts of most people, but it was not so for Frederic. The throne of Alsenburg represented to his mind the summit of human ambition, and it had been his lifelong dream to obtain that eminence. How it was to be done, was a matter which still was only within the region of hope.

So far he had only worked towards the desired end by winning the confidence and esteem of the influential leaders of Alsenburg. In this endeavor he had been highly successful, for the opinion was general that he was an abler, more reliable, and more powerful man than poor vacillating Alexis. On the other hand, the Prince had a great bulwark and safeguard in his name. No other throne in Europe could boast of such a lengthy succession of rulers bearing the same cognomen. True, the list was extended rapidly in the earlier centuries by murder and unexplained sudden deaths, but as such incidents lent romance and picturesqueness to the pages of Alsenburgian history they did not detract from the glamour with which the present ruler was invested owing to his being the thirty-second Alexis who sat on the throne of Alsenburg.

Duke Frederic knew this well, but he also knew that such a sentimental consideration would not keep down the scales if balanced against more solid qualities which the protection of Alsenburg might need; qualities such as he was credited with, which he well knew he possessed and which he would most honorably and honestly employ for the advancement of the country which undoubtedly claimed all his loyalty and spirit.

That these were often remembered by the wise old councillors of Alsenburg was not to be wondered at, for it was their constant dread that the friendly attentions paid them by their great neighbor, Germany, was but the slavering of a dainty titbit by a boa-constrictor preparatory to its being swallowed whole. When this danger recurred, which it so often did, Frederic's good qualities were not only remembered, but relied on. It was also remembered that the second consort of his late Serene Highness Prince Alexis XXXI, of blessed memory, the sainted mother of His Highness Duke Frederic, was a German princess, and that if sentiment and influence were, in any degree, to be relied on to save Alsenburg from the maw of Germany, their operation would be mainly out of consideration to Frederic. What these wise old councillors did not suspect, but which was the fact nevertheless, was, that Frederic, through his mother's connections, engineered most of those threatening movements on the part of Germany so that he might enhance his prestige by counteracting them, and also that right at the back of his thoughts lay the intention, more or less clearly defined, of engineering at the right moment yet another such aggressive movement on the part of Germany which should seem so fraught with the certainty of annihilation to Alsenburg that he, Frederic, would be looked to by the whole country, and then—— But Frederic always smiled to himself at this stage of his reflections, for then he knew that Alsenburg must pay a price for his services, and that price was the throne.

One obstacle to his plans was the Princes. Useless for purposes of war, dangerous when allowed to meddle in diplomacy, women were serious as pawns when used to make the marriage move in the game of nations. Prince Alexis might have none of the skill of generalship, or the cunning of diplomacy of his step-brother Frederic, but he knew the importance of Princess Alicia in securing the stability of his throne by an influential marriage. To this end he had, without consulting his grand council—probably to avoid the necessity of disclosing his aims to Frederic—instituted pourparlers with the German court so successfully that at length it was fairly certain that even his imperial majesty, the kaiser, would view with favor an alliance between the beautiful Princess Alicia of Alsenburg and Prince Dietrict of Hockenstein-Strelitz.

The news of this, which reached Duke Frederic from his friends in Germany, and enabled him to force a disclosure of the project from Prince Alexis in council, was a sad blow to his plans; but he quickly consoled himself by summoning to mind reflections which should have been obvious.

In the first place he should have been prepared for the announcement of the betrothal of the Princess Alicia; in the second place, although there were obvious advantages in securing an alliance with Germany, it was certain that the proud nobles of Alsenburg would not relish the idea of a German prince to rule over them, and nothing less than this would satisfy the kaiser; and in the third place, supreme as might be the difficulty presented by this new condition of affairs, it was half surmounted by its being known to him while yet it was but a project. Obviously his course was to make distasteful to all good Alsenburgians the notion of capitulation to their ancient enemy Germany, and it was easy to present the proposed alliance in this light; and meanwhile to precipitate a crisis which should create friction between Alsenburg and Germany.

It did not occur to him that in the simple and more human channels of indiscretion the princess herself might aid him, but when he found her with the Duchess of Saxenhagen purchasing photographs in a Regent street shop, the hope even of this crossed his mind.

He was, however, puzzled as he looked at the list, wondering why the entire choice should fall solely on actresses all of whom bore the name of "Minnie." The ubiquitous, smirking, hand-rubbing superior person of the establishment, however, came to his aid.

"Excuse me, your highness," he gurgled, "but if you are interested in the lady's choice, I can help you. The lady—she did not give her name——"

"Neither shall I," said the duke curtly.

"The lady was apparently interested only in the photographs of Miss Minnie Howard."

"Miss Minnie Howard!" echoed the duke, vainly endeavoring to conceal his surprise.

"Yes, your highness. The lady—the older lady—ordered half a dozen of each photograph of Miss Howard that we had in stock."

"Let me see some of them."

"Yes, your highness."

The assistant behind the counter had been evidently expecting such an instruction, for at a word from the superior person he came forward and laid several photographs on a little table beside the duke.

His highness picked up one, and started in genuine astonishment when he looked at it, for it was a photograph of the Princess Alicia in the costume of Marguerite. Dwellers in royal courts are, however, used to surprises, and although he could not repress the involuntary start, he remained silent, and quietly picked up photograph after photograph, examining each carefully.

"Who did you say this was?" he asked carlessly.

"Miss Minnie Howard, your highness."

"I have never heard of the lady. Who is she? What is she?"

"She's a well-known concert singer, your highness. She was engaged for the last Midland Festival, and although I don't know much about music, I believe it is only tiptop singers are engaged there."

"Tiptop! Then she's a soprano."

"I don't know, your highness. Tiptop means first-class."

"Oh, of course, I forgot. Do you know her?"

"Only as a customer, your highness. Miss Howard is coming here at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon for a sitting, and she is, I believe, singing at the Queen's hall tomorrow night."

The two officers in attendance on the duke appeared at this moment descending the stairs.

"I will keep these two," said the duke, taking up a couple of Miss Howard's photographs, "and you may send me half a dozen of each at your convenience."

He turned away, as he spoke, to join his miniature suite, but a thought suddenly striking him, he turned again, nearly causing the superior person to run full butt into his august bosom, and sending him cringing backwards in dire fear of having unwittingly been guilty of some grave misdemeanor.

"By the by," said the duke with a condescending smile which indicated forgiveness, "your operator upstairs is very anxious that I should give him a sitting in ordinary dress. I will call some time tomorrow. I cannot name an hour, as I do not known what my arrangements may be. However, if he is engaged I can wait. Good afternoon." With a slight bow, which was long treasured up in the memory of the superior person as a favor to boast of, he strode hastily through the shop, closely followed by the two Alsenburgian officers.

CHAPTER IX.

The Princess Makes a Confidante.

The Duchess of Saxenhagen was much perturbed on leaving the photographic establishment, and gave expression to the anxious state of her feelings as she drove with the princess to Claringer's hotel.

"I have a presentiment, princess," said she, "that this mysterious double of yours, this Miss Minnie Howard, is in some way fated to cause us pain and trouble."

"Don't be superstitious, duchess," said the princess gaily. "You know very well that you do not like Duke Frederic, and it was meeting him that upset you."

"Yes, that is true; but is it not strange, your highness, that meeting a man who is almost an open enemy should be in connection with this mysterious woman?"

"Still, after all, that was quite an accident——"

"True," she assented gravely, "but how frequently has the world's history been moulded by accident? Do you not feel sure that the duke will follow his advantage?"

"His advantage!" echoed the princess in surprise. "What advantage?"

"It is to his advantage to know as much as possible of our doings, while keeping his own secret. He will most assuredly, your highness, ascertain what we have purchased——"

"Well, what of that? A few photographs."

"The duke, princess, is not a man of half measures. He will see the photographs of Miss Minnie Howard, he will see the striking likeness they bear to you, he will wonder what it means, he will—— And then heaven only knows what he will do; but use of it he will make somehow."

"I think, duchess, you alarm yourself needlessly. The duke may possibly be curious enough to inquire what we have purchased. He will learn that it is a series of actress' photographs, and there the matter will end."

"My dear princess, I wish I could share your optimism. The duke will infallibly discover that while we ordered a series of photographs, we purchased several of one of them. He will ask to see that one. He will see the photograph of Miss Minnie Howard—Who can that woman be?—and then he will know our secret. I do not know Duke Frederic, or he will endeavor to turn the incident to account—with advantage to himself, and disadvantage to us. You will see that he will not surmise that we have been acting blindly, aimlessly, following up a mere accidental circumstance. He will believe that we have some definite design, and that will put him on the qui vive."

"But what is the Duke's ultimate aim in all this?"

"I dare only whisper it, Princess. It is the ambition of his life to supplant your royal father on the throne of Alsenburg."

The Princess received the statement with considerate awe, but in her heart of hearts she did not regard the Duke as being either so clever or so sinister as to find an aid to such an ambitious design in the chance resemblance she bore to an English concert vocalist. But then the Princess was neither so wise nor so experienced as the Duchess, whose whole life had been intermingled with the chicanery and intrigue of European Courts. Neither did she know, as the Duchess did, how important a factor she herself was in securing the stability of her father's thone. The Duchess was privy to the project of the German alliance, but not an inkling of this had yet reached Princess Alicia. True that photographs of Prince Dietrich reached the Princess apparently without design, and that his achievements in the army and in the chase were the subjects of casual conversation into which she had been drawn, but she had no suspicion that behind such trivialities lay the diplomatic design of interesting her in the gallant and handsome young Prince.

The Princess and the Duchess were to meet Duke Frederic that afternoon at the Duchess of Somerton's in Grosvenor Crescent. It was the Duchess' invariable rule to have a brief siesta ofter lunch, but on this occasion it was more imperative than ever to adhere to the rule, for she felt that her wits must be keen and her senses alert before she could trust herself to meet the fierce and parry of a conversational duel with the Duke. After a light lunch, therefore, she announced her intention of retiring to her room to rest, and she advised the Princess to follow her example.

The Princess affected to acquiesce, but a very different intent was singing in her brain. She had tasted the freedom of the vagabond sparrow, and was more oppressed than ever with the restrictions of her gilded cage. Although she probably would not confess it to herself, it was the fact nevertheless that in her heart her main feeling towards her mysterious double, Miss Minnie Howard, was of vague jealousy. Here was a girl so like herself as to be mistaken for her even by intimate friends; but apart from this facial resemblance, how different were all other circumstances.

Her double—her plebian double—was free to consult her own wishes in all her actions. If she took a pleasure in the presence of Philip Darrell—and how could she fail to—she was free to meet him where she chose and accompany him whither she would.

The Princess was fond of pictures, and she thought with a sigh of the pleasure it would afford her to go with him to one of the London picture galleries, and have the merits of the various works pointed out to her by him. How different his courteous, eager and sympathetic attention from the formal attitude of those who invariable accompanied her.

As she thought of the vista of harmless if illicit joys which her Bohemian acquaintanceship opened out to her, the looming dangers of Miss Howard's resemblance to her, and the treacherous aims of Duke Frederic receded more and more into the background. They were terrors which she left with a shudder for the contemplation of the Duchess, while she reveled in speculation as to the possibilities of enjoyment which might have been hers had she only been born to any but a royal state.

Was she in love with Philip Darrell? Who can say? To answer the question it would be necessary first of all to agree to a definition of love. If the outward and visible signs of the dominant passion of the human race be the willingness to leave all to follow the one loved, then the Princess had already taken a definite step towards this happy enslavement in meeting Darrell surreptitiously in the Green park, and she was contemplating yet another without thought of qualification or withdrawal. Yet to her own mind it seemed but a commonplace incident which was invested with the spirit of adventure and romance, only because it was such a contrast to the life which tradition and convention had mapped out for herself. That she felt almost an ecstatic pleasure in the company of Philip Darrell did not strike her as strange. This was exactly the feeling of elation which she imagined filled the hearts of all girls in the outer untrammelled world. The poor imprisoned, petted and fattened canary in the gilded cage seeing the sparrows outside hopping over the frozen ground in search of food might similarly imagine the sparrow's hungry quest to be a gambol in sheer lightheartedness. How should the canary who had never suffered from cold, or experienced hunger, imagine that anything but joy and ecstasy could be associated with the freedom denied to itself, and for which it longed.

Princess Alicia had tasted the joys of unrestricted freedom and informal companionship; and she believed in her inexperience that the joy she derived from them was the savour of the life she was not allowed to live. That Darrell, with his handsome dark face and deep, sincere eyes, was the dominant factor in her joyous sensations she did not for a moment suspect.

The Princess retired to her room when the Duchess had disappeared, and she immediately rang for Jeannette.

"Jeannette," said the Princess, when that pert young Frenchwoman appeared, "I want to take you into my confidence."

"Oh, but mademoiselle is too kind," murmured Jeannette, her face wreathed in smiles in anticipation of a little romance; "but mademoiselle can trust me—trust me to the death."

The Princess was silent. Instinctively her sense of the fitness of things revolted against the notion of making a confidente of her temporary maid now that the latter put such a high estimate on the services she was expected to render. The Princess was also more than a trifle superstitious, and it sent the blood coursing chilly to her heart to have the adventure in which she was engaging with such a light heart and joyous anticipation associated with anything so gloomy as death.

"I shall not require you to make any personal sacrifice, Jeannette," said she slowly and somewhat coldly. "There is no need to mention death."

"A million pardons, mademoiselle," said the susceptible Jeannette, a tremor of mortification imparting a little shake to her voice. "I am so gauche. Ma'mselle understands that I only meant——"

"I understand, Jeannette, but I like life, and joy, and happiness. I do not like to think of sorrow, and misery, and death."

"I will remember, ma'mselle."

"You know, of course, Jeannette, that when I left the hotel secretly, it was to meet some one."

"I did not know, ma'mselle, but I felt sure it must be so."

"I went to meet a friend, and—and—Jeannette, I wish to meet him again."

"But, ma'mselle, and why not?"

"Because, Jeannette—and this is one of the secrets I must trust you with—I am not Mademoiselle Porin; there is no Mademoiselle Porin; I am a princess."

"But, mademoiselle, the whole hotel knows that."

The Princess looked at her maid inquiringly.

"They do not know, ma'mselle, which princess you are, but so many royalties come here incognito that they easily see. Your callers, and where you visit proves enough."

"It is immaterial," said the Princess impatiently, her interest in the surmising of the hotel staff as to her identity having evaporated, "but what is serious is that the gentleman I have met, and whom I wish to meet again, does not know who I am."

"I understand, ma'mselle."

"I want you to call on him to arrange our further meeting, but you must not reveal my identity. You must refer to me as "the lady of the locket." I will tell him myself who I am—if it is ever necessary."

"I understand, ma'mselle, perfectly. I shall not make a mistake."

"The question is, Jeannette, how and when can I meet him? One reason why the hotel people have concluded that I am a princess is that they can see I am not free, as other girls are, to go or come as I wish. Oh, I hate it! I hate it!" muttered the Princess, rising in a sudden burst of resentment and beating her palm with a clenched fist as she paced up and down the room, "and that is why, Jeannette," she added, standing in front of the maid who was watching her royal mistress with eyes kindled with genuine admiration, "it is joy, freedom, a taste of heaven on earth to me to meet Mr. Philip Darrell."

"Mademoiselle may easily meet M'sieur Darrell tomorrow afternoon."

"Easily, Jeannette!" echoed the Princess. "Tomorrow afternoon. Why do you say that? You know it is far from easy for me to do anything of the kind, watched as I am in my every movement by the Duchess——"

"The Duchess, ma'mselle! Ma'mselle means Madame Porin."

"Yes," said the Princess curtly. "She is a duchess—my chaperone."

"But, ma'mselle, it is still not difficult. Madame the Duchess——"

"Call her Madame Porin. You are not supposed to know."

"Pardon, ma'mselle. Madame Porin is going out tomorrow afternoon——"

"By herself, Jeannette? Are you sure?"

"Quite sure, ma'mselle, because madame enjoined me to be in close attendance on ma'mselle, who would be engaged during the afternoon with correspondence."

The Princess was unaware of these engagements, but she knew from experience that they would reach her the following day in the form of respectful suggestions which she would be required and expected to receive as orders.

"What then do you suggest, Jeannette?"

"I would suggest that ma'mselle write to M'sieur Darrell—"

"That is impossible," said the Princess decisively. "I dare not write."

"Ma'mselle might send me with a message to M'sieur."

"That is the only way, Jeannette. When does her grace go out?"

"Madame," replied the maid, avoiding the slip made by the Princess, "goes out after lunch. At half-past two madame will have left."

"Then I will give you Mr. Darrell's address, and you can leave it to him to arrange some place of meeting for three o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

"Mademoiselle can rely on me."

(To be continued.)

TO PROTECT FURS FROM MOTHS

Though there will be many cool days this season, when furs will be desirable, it is the part of wisdom to put away heavy ones immediately, particularly the undyed kinds, for moths work into them and lay eggs that later breed destroyers.

A woman who, for one reason or another, does not send her furs to be stored through hot weather, may choose one of several different ways of keeping them. The preservative most liked by those who have room enough in which to hang garments is bags of cretonne or denim large enough to hold coat or cape without wrinkling. Into these the garments are put on hangers. A piece of cotton is firmly fastened down over the shoulders, so that no crack shall be left open, and the bag is then pulled over, the draw strings being gathered tight. In this condition the whole is hung in a closet to stay until cold weather. No camphor or other protection is necessary.

Care of Undyed Furs.

It should be distinctly understood that this process is not for undyed furs, but only for sealskins, black Persian lamb and squirrel, if it has been colored to simulate sable. Even these furs, however, will not go through the season successfully if the closet is a warm one, for darkness and heat generate moths, or at least are the ideal conditions under which they flourish.

No furs can be put away with safety until they have been thoroughly sunned and then brushed. The former is not enough, for heat will not dislodge pests. Sunlight and wind will loosen the fur, softening it, and then a gentle whip or slender bit of rattan must be used. The right side gentle and then the wrong, smartly, are struck, to dislodge the insects, after which the garments must be laid away before others work in.

A person possessiong a cedar chest has only to lay garments in it to insure safety, but a trunk lined snugly with newspapers makes an excellent substitute. This lining, arranged to fold over the top when the trunk is full, is an excellent protection.

Over the bottom of the trunk camphor, or whatever substitute has been chosen, must be sprinkled. While putting in layer after layer of furs the trunk corners must be kept well filled with the preservative, for it is through them that moths usually enter. It is always better to wrap the ill-smelling stuff in tissue paper than to have it go directly against the skins. There have been cases where the preservatives have taken the color from skins.

When it is not necesary, a trunk of winter garments should never be tightly packed, for all the furs press badly, and if kept in too snug quarters will require dressing when removed in the autumn. This is avoided for several seasons by taking good care of them.

A fur trunk should not be kept in a garret if the latte is warm. A room seldom used is the best place, and if one has not this space then a closet must be taken. Failing that, it should be kept in one of the usual bedrooms which is cool in summer.

MISS HUNTINGTON

BY ROBERT BRACEFIELD

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CHAPTER XXVII.

A Paddington Night Watchman.

In such critical moments resolutions are quickly taken. It required but the fraction of a second for me to decide. Dropping the muzzle of my pistol toward the feet of the officers, I let them have two shots apiece.

It might have been funny—the way they danced—if I had been in a mood to see humor. Instead of waiting to laugh over the clog, I took advantage of the divertisement and bolted through the door.

To gain the stairway was the task of a moment, and I shot down it while the people on the lower floors were gathering their senses from the shock of the shooting. Another moment and I was out in New Oxford street.

I had had enough of running in London streets, and as soon as I had cleared the Inn of the Hooded Snake I slowed down to a commonplace walk. Luckily the fog was settling heavily again, and the chances were in my favor. I turned quickly to the southward into a tangle of little thoroughfares, and presently emerged into St. Andrew's street, and thence into St. Martin's lane, where I took a bus for Bethnal Green.

By this time I no longer feared pursuit—for the present. The fog was dense, and it was hard to discern faces, even at a distance of a few inches. Vehicles and pedestrians moved with extreme caution. I felt certain it would be impossible for the police to track me. Nevertheless, I knew the whole London detective force would be on my trail before morning. The duke had accomplished his aim even if I had escaped the officers. I was a fugitive.

Two courses lay open. Either I must abandon all hope of telling Alice Huntington my love for her, and leave England that night, or I must carry out my original purpose, depite what had happened. I had already chosen the latter course. My resolution was irrevocably fixed. Rather than flee from England and leave Miss Huntington as an undisputed prize for the duke of Bridgeport, I would brave the perils of the blackest death. I would tell her my love that night!

Once in Bethnal Green, I left the bus and made my way afoot from Cambridge Road to a small thoroughfare called Treadwell street. I had been there in the afternoon, but now, in the fog, I found the house with some difficulty. Mounting two flights of stairs, I was admitted to the apartments of a dapper little Englishman, who smiled when he saw me, and led me to another room.

"Ah!" I exclaimed, "You have it!"

"Yes," he answered; "I always keep my word. I told you this afternoon that I would have it for you tonight at 8, and here it is."

The room was filled with heaps of strangely assorted garments for both men and women. There were gayly colored gowns of the patterns of past ages, and silken knee pants such as King George might have worn, but what interested me was a uniform that lay over the back of a chair. I took it up.

"It is genuine," assured my host. "I rented it from a man who still belongs to the Paddington police patrol. He is off duty tonight. See! here, too, is his badge."

"You have done well," I told him, for the Paddington police patrol was the agency employed by the duke of Bridgeport to guard Leyburn house from Count Razadowski.

"In addition to my deposit on the uniform," I told the costumer, "I shall leave with you until tomorrow the suit I have on, for the hour is late, and I must hurry to the entertainment where I am to play the part of a Paddington watchman."

He seemed unsuspecting—indeed, he might well be, for I paid him £5 for his trouble. If he had doubts, he was discreet enough to keep them to himself.

Transformed into a watchman of the Paddington patrol—lantern and all—I left Treadwell street, nerved for the desperate exploit on which I was bent. I felt that this night was the crucial point of my existence. Great things hung upon it. Perhaps, ere the night were many hours older, I would be stretched stark in some deadhouse! If it were to be, I was ready for it. Better death without Alice Huntington than life without her.

Never had my consuming love burned brighter within me, to nerve me on. Ah! what impossible things will men do for the love of a sweet girl!

Night watchmen do not ride in cabs, so I walked to Hackney road, and, not finding a bus to take me where I wanted to go, I kept on to Shoreditch. There, at the railway station, I took a bus that carried me down Bishopgate street and by way of Cheapside, Holburn viaduct and Oxford street, to the vicinity of Grosvenor square. I went direct past the Inn of the Hooded Snake, and I felt nervous enough to be sure, but no one noticed me. Indeed, why should any one molest a Paddington watchman? Besides, I sat on top of the omnibus, and the fog was blacker than the night itself. With rapid-beating heart, I approached Leyburn house. The square was deserted, so far as I could tell, as I felt my way along the crumbling brick wall of the duke's.

Pausing at the locked iron gate to feel for the bell, a dark-lantern suddenly flashed in my face, dazzling me. I fell back a step.

"Take away your bloody light!" I exclaimed.

I opened up my own light and let it play for a moment on the face and form of my challenger. I saw a heavy, not over-intelligent countenance, and a figure clothed like myself, in the Paddington uniform.

"All right," he said, with a gruff laugh. "What're you 'ere for, at this hour?"

"Hi'—'ere," I answered, with playful insolence, "because Hi was sent

300-Mile-an-Hour Aeroplane.

London Standard.

At the dinner of the Aeroplane club at the Savoy Hotel, London, the other evening, Col. Massy spoke of the advantages of aeroplaning over motoring. "There, at least," he said, "will be no more bursting tires, and we shall be no longer smothered in dust. No more sharp corners, no dangerous hills, no crossroads, no heaps of stones, no flocks of sheep or Saturday bicycle clubs. I was about to say no policemen, but that would be too much optimism, and I now prophesy, on the contrary, that the most exciting part of future existence will be a speed of 300 miles an hour, with a police plane in hot pursuit."

The Mustache and Christianity.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

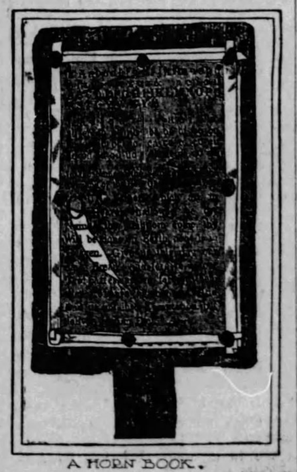
"The mustache has a religious significance," said a clergyman in a Lenten address. "It forms, you see, in company with the nose, a cross.

"It the time of the Moslem invasion of Spain mixed marriages rendered it impossible to tell a heathen from a Christian: so the Spaniards took to shaving all the face but the upper lip. Thus every Christian countenance bore a cross—a cross part flesh and part hair.

"From its religious the mustache has come to have an elegant significance purely. Men now wear it not to proclaim their faith but to magnify their beauty. Its source, however, is in Christianity. Before the Spanish invasion men either wore full beards or went clean shaved.

"THINGS QUAINT AND CURIOUS"

A HORNBOOK



A HORN BOOK.

An apparatus for teaching the elements of reading, used in England before the days of printing. It consisted of a single tablet of transparent horn with the alphabet on one side in Roman letters, followed by the religious exorcism "In the Name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen," the Lord's prayer and Roman numerals, the whole thing being set in a wooden frame fitted with a handle, like a mirror. Though very common at one time, the Hornbook, which was used up to the time of George II., is now very rare.

Backache? It's Your Kidneys!

When the Kidneys Are Diseased the Whole System Becomes Deranged, Complications Set In and Serious Results Are Sure to Follow.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Mrs. Sallie B. Craig, Humboldt, Tenn., is loud in her praise of Warner's Safe Cure for curing her of Kidney and Bladder trouble after thirteen months of intense suffering.

Mrs. Craig writes: "I wish to tell you how much good Warner's Safe Cure has done me. I suffered terribly for thirteen months with kidney and bladder trouble. Our family physician said I was bordering on Bright's Disease. I had a severe pain in my right kidney most of the time, and I had inflammation of the bladder so bad I was hardly able to do my housework.

The first bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, that I took, gave me relief. I am now taking the second bottle. The pain in my kidney is gone and I feel better than I have felt in several months.

I recommend Warner's Safe Cure to anyone who is suffering from kidney and bladder trouble—I think it is a fine medicine."

IF IN DOUBT MAKE THIS TEST:

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand 24 hours. If there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure at once.

ANALYSIS FREE

If after making this test you have any doubt to the development of the disease in your system, send a sample of your urine, putting your name and address on the package, to our Medical Department, and our doctors will analyze it and send you a report, with advice, and medical booklet free.

When the kidneys are diseased the uric acid is not carried off, and this causes gout, lumbago, rheumatism of the joints, rheumatism of the muscles, rheumatism of the heart, rheumatism everywhere.

Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS sugar-coated, absolutely free from injurious substances, a perfect laxative, will cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Torpid Liver and Constipation. They do not gripe.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 A BOTTLE.

It is prescribed by doctors and used in the leading hospitals for rheumatism. Refuse substitutes.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. To convince every sufferer from disease of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that WARNER'S SAFE CURE will absolutely cure, a trial bottle will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, postpaid, to any one who will write WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher.

The juke wants a first-class man inside the 'ouse."

"The juke's got two Paddingtons in the 'ouse already. W'at's the use o' 'avin' more?"

"'Ow do Hi know w'at's the use?" I answered. Would I fail in gaining admittance, after all? "All Hi know is that Hi was sent 'ere, to go inside."

"Did Murphy send you?" my questioner demanded.

"Of course," I hazarded, not knowing who Murphy was.

Luck was with me. Murphy proved to be the magic password. The creaking gates turned on their ancient hinges and I advanced upon the stronghold. I was directed to a side door, where, after a brief parley with another Paddington man, I was admitted to Leyburn house.

A multitude of emotions thrilled me as I stood within the four walls that held my love.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

In the House of the Enemy.

"The juke of Bridgeport," I said, confidentially to the Paddington man who had admitted me, "is 'avin' 'is hands full with this crazy count. Hi was sent 'ere to help watch for 'im."

"Is there another one?" he asked.

"Another w'at?" I said, blankly.

"Another crazy count, o' course!"

"Ain't one enough?" I answered.

He looked at me in perplexity.

"Don't you know that the crazy count was took three nights ago, climbin' the garden wall with a rope ladder? Where've you been?"

I was staggered. My wits worked quickly. If the count was taken, then why were the Paddingtons still at Leyburn house? The watchman came to my rescue.

"Hit ain't the count we're watchin' for now," he volunteered. "Hit's an American chap who's after the juke's swet'eart. The bloody fool——!"

"Of course!" I interrupted. "Hi know we're watchin' for the bloody American, but we're watchin' for the count as well. Didn't you know he got out tonight?"

"From the crazy 'ouse near Mile End?" he gasped, astounded.

I had to prevaricate to set myself right.

"Yes," I assured him. "'E's at large a ravin' lunatic."

The whole situation came over me with a rush. I knew the Paddington patrol was not maintained to guard Miss Huntington from me. Miss Huntington would not be a party to such a thing. Nonsense! It was plain enough that the duke had kept the capture of the count a secret from his guest, so that she would remain secluded. He was making the best of the opportunity to press his suit while he had her to himself.

The villainous conduct of the duke, in preying on her fears, filled me with intolerable fury. My fingers itched to close upon his throat, but for the moment I had enough to do.

The Paddington man said he would find out from the duke where I was to be stationed, but I told him it was unnecessary to trouble his highness. I already had my orders to guard the upper floors. Murphy had said that I was to go upstairs and that the two other Paddingtons within Leyburn house were to stay below.

A servant pointed out the grand staircase, and I ascended, in all my majesty, my heart knocking against my ribs, for was I not at last almost within the presence of my dear Alice!

My plans could not be anything but tentative. Circumstances must develop or change them. I was keyed to any emergency. First, I must discover Miss Huntington; I must not startle her more than necessary, but I vowed that before I left Leyburn house and England forever, my lips should whisper to her the old story.

I had not been patrolling the main corridor of the second floor many minutes when the duke of Bridgeport approached. His haughty glance rested upon me for a moment—and he went on. A Paddington watchman was too insignificant a creature to be scrutinized. I had looked straight into his face, to be ready for him if he recognized me. I should not have killed him unless he forced me to it.

Turning my head after the duke had passed, I saw him enter an apartment off the corridor. A minute afterward I passed the door myself. It was slightly ajar, and my heart contracted suddenly, for I heard Miss Huntington's voice.

"I am still of the same opinion," she was saying; "the allurements of a title are nothing to me. A union without ——"

I had passed the door, and the rest of her sentence was inaudible, but what I had overheard fired my blood with a mighty joy—filled my soul with the wildest tumult. Could I put any construction on her words except that she was telling the duke she would not marry him for the title he might confer on her? She did not love him. "A union without love would be a living death to her," perhaps she had told him.

I had no right to hear what she said. Eavesdropping was abhorrent to me. I kept away from the open door, regretting, yet rejoicing, that I had unintentionally heard this little.

The duke must have argued his suit earnestly, for it was an hour before he came out, and when he did, Miss Huntington was with him. I never saw blacker hopelessness written on a man's face than was stamped upon the duke's.

Miss Huntington was grave, yet her beauty, it seemed to me, was more dazzling than ever. She carried her head with a haughty toss that might have been a queen's. Ah! what a radiant duchess she would have made!

"I shall accept nothing as final," the duke told her, as they passed.

As before he paid not the slightest heed to my presence, this time not even giving me a glance.

I thought Miss Huntington was to pass me, too, without recognition. My heart was standing still in the quick emotion of having her within touch of my hand. I did not want her to see me then, for I feared she would cry out with the shock and unintentionally betray me.

I had not judged her well. As we brushed past one another our glances met. I saw the startled look flash up in her eyes. I saw the bright spot that had been in either cheek turn suddenly ashen. I saw her pause an instant as she walked beside the duke.

Instantly I raised my fingers to my lips in silent warning. I looked into the depth of her eyes for a single glorious second. The heavens and the earth seemed to swim about my head—and then she moved on, saying to the duke, as if nothing had intervened to distract her from his words:

"What I have said must be final. There is no other way."

I had my back to them. I dared not turn, but I knew they paused at the top of the grand stair-case, and I felt sure that he kissed her fingers when he left her, to go down.

I got a fleeting glimpse of Miss Huntington a few seconds later, as she disappeared into a side corridor at the other end of the house, but she gave me no sign.

It was past 11 o'clock. For another mortal hour I paced, my agony of doubt increasing with each passing minute. I was sure that she had recognized me as I was sure of being in Leyburn house, but why was she ignoring me? Had she divined my purpose and fled from me.

A cathedral clock downstairs chimed midnight. The house had been very still for half an hour, and the music of the muffled bells, swelling and dying, and swelling again, seemed to echo from room to room, as if a disconsolate siren had been wandering through the great apartments. I heard no sound of footsteps in the corridor, but suddenly, directly behind, my name was whispered in accents soft and sweet as the expiring tones of the clock.

Quickly I turned. Miss Huntington and I stood confronted. She had changed the gown that she wore when I saw her with the duke and now, in some soft-colored, simple rainment, she looked like a schoolgirl. The hall lights were low, but I could see the excited flush on her cheek.

"You came here to see me," she whispered. How it thrilled me to have her so confident of my purpose! "You have risked this for me."

"Yes," I answered, taking both her hands in tragic attitude, "for you I would risk eternal death."

CHAPTER XXIX.

Why Fight Against Fate?

Miss Huntington signaled me to follow her. She led me to the apartment where she and the duke had been, and, once inside, she closed the door, and locked it.

"It is my sitting room," she said. "The duke, no doubt, is in his own apartments, and Lady Maud has at last left me to myself. We will be safe here from interruption."

She laughed in silvery music, and then, suddenly remembering, hushed her voice.

"How delightfully funny!" she went on. "Do you know, Mr. Burton, I was almost sure you had not gone home on the Kaiser Wilhelm, although the lists contained your name. The more I thought of it, the surer I became that you had not gone. I really didn't think you would go, without saying good-by to me."

"I should not have gone, even if I had said good-by," I blurted out. "However, I had no chance to say good-by, because——"

"The duke wouldn't let you," she supplied. "I suspected it. It was the only way I could account for your being so mulish,"

Again she laughed, and again she recollected that the hour was midnight, and that the house was still. I fancied there was the light of happiness in her eyes—happiness to have me again with her.

"In spite of the duke," I asserted, proudly, "I have come. It would take more than dukes to keep me away, Miss Huntington. Duke or devil would fare equally bad in my path tonight."

"How fine you look," she declared, turning her head a little to one side and viewing me with the eyes of a connoisseur. "And how you tramped—just like a soldier! If I hadn't caught you looking at me so insolently, I shouldn't have recognized you."

She was taking it all as a joke, and now that I thought of it, it did seem funny. We laughed together. Nevertheless, it was serious business. I was not quite ready to make a comedy of the thing.

"The duke himself opened the way for me," I said, "by his over-zealous guard upon you. If it had not been for the Paddingtons, I couldn't have got in here so easily."

Miss Huntington suddenly sobered down.

"Suppose," she said, "it had been Count Razadowski instead of you who had done it."

"The count will not trouble you again, Miss Huntington."

She looked at me inquiringly.

"Then you don't know," she said, "that the count is in London, a maniac, and that these Paddington men are here to guard me from him?"

"I know that the count is in a madhouse at Mile End, behind bars and walls," I answered.

"He has been here, at Leyburn house, attempting to gain access," she insisted.

"And was caught three nights ago, scaling the wall," I told her. "The duke did not inform you!"

She was perplexed—incredulous.

"Then why is Leyburn house still surrounded and filled with special guards?" she asked.

I did not answer, but we looked at one another for a minute, while a light dawned in her face.

"I don't wish to say harsh things about the duke," I told her, presently. "I have other things to talk about."

I told her what had befallen me—of my arrest, of my escape and of my present predicament. When I got to the shooting incident she turned pale.

"You did not—kill them?" she faltered.

"No," said I reassuringly, "but I don't know how many holes I put in their feet. I did not wait to see. I have two heinous crimes charged against me now, and I have no hankering to languish in an English prison for 20 years."

Her voice trembled as she answered: "Then you are really—going—away?"

Something gripped at my heart. I was sitting beside her on a divan, so close that I could have drawn her to me with a slight movement of an arm.

"There is no alternative," I said, hopelessly.

It did seem a cruel thing that I must go away almost as soon as I had found her again.

"I must leave London tonight," I went on. "I must cross the channel, somehow, before the dogs get on my trail."

It was no longer funny to Miss Huntington. It was grim business that confronted me—this flight from a remorseless English law.

"You have encountered all this for me," she said remorsefully. "How; can I forgive myself "

"No," I said, softly, "I have encountered it because fate has decreed it. Did you ever think, Miss Huntington, that fate sometimes decrees things deliberately to bring two persons close together?"

She did not answer me.

"It is as useless for me to fight against fate," I went on, leaning closer to her, "as it is to fight against my love for you."

My heart was going wildly. I had said it at last.

"Why do you fight against it, then?" she whispered, with an odd smile drooping the corners of her mouth. I scarcely knew whether she wanted to laugh or cry.

Why, indeed? Why had I fought against it all this time. Why had I tortured myself with gnawing doubts and senseless self-abnegation?

The only reason I knew was that she had twenty million dollars and I had nothing but my brains. What a foolish reason it seemed to me now, with Alice Huntington in my arms.

(To be continued.)

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him, at 704-5 Caxton Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

How He Kept His Clothes Dry

London Telegraph.

Among a large shooting party on a northern grouse moor was a certain elderly professor, whose skill with his gun was hardly equal to the profundity of his intellect. Suddenly a heavy shower of rain came on, and as there was no shelter on the moor the shooters got thoroughly drenched through. At least, all but one suffered—the professor. He had mysteriously disappeared when the rain came one, and he did not rejoin the party until the sun was shining once more. To the amazement of the others the erudite one was as dry as a bone. The others, drenched and disgusted, inquired of him how it was he had escaped a wetting.

"Directly the rain came on," replied the professor. "I went off by myself, stripped off my clothes and sat on them until the storm was over."

French Village Ruled by Women.

London Standard.

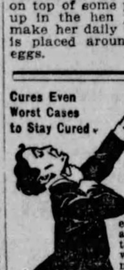
In the village of Froissy, near Paris, nearly all the important posts are filled by women. Passengers alighting at the railway station are met by a woman, who is stationmaster, while her husband is only a guard.

A barber shop bears the notice that "Mlle. Jeanne" will thenceforth shave her customers only on Tuesdays and Fridays, as she has undertaken other work." At the postoffice the local telegraph messenger and postman, "Mme. Lesobre," is met. She walks on an average 20 miles a day. The municipal drummer is a woman, in her ninetieth year.

A Gymnastic Maine Hen.

Kennebec Journal.

Zena Dudley, of Hampden, has a hen that will lay every day, provided she can lay where she wants to, and that is sitting on top of a pole. The only reason why this hen wishes to perch on the tip end of a pole when laying can be accounted for only by the fact that she laid her first egg on top of a pole. When she was a small pullet she was frightened one day and flew to the top of a tall pole in the yard. The dog kept her there for some time, and during the time she laid her first egg. Never a time since then has she laid an egg except when she has been on top of some pole. A pole has been set up in the hen yard where this hen can make her daily layings. A small net bag is placed around the pole to catch the eggs.



Cures Even Worst Cases to Stay Cured.

FREE FIT CURE

To prove to any sufferer, that epilepsy can positively be cured, and to show you how we are curing the worst cases of long standing with our wonderful new Kiro treatment, we will send any sufferer a two week's full treatment free upon receipt of 10 cents to help pay postage, packing, etc. Our treatment is positively harmless and safe. It contains no alcohol or dangerous drugs. The fits will stop at once. You will feel better right from the start. All that is necessary to get the two week's free medicine, is to send your name and address with 10 cents in stamps, telling how long you have been sick and how often attacks occur, to Kiro Remedy Co., 146 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I would like to learn, through the Farmstead column, whether Kaffir corn can be successfully cultivated in southeastern New York. Would also like to have directions for planting.—R., Cochecton, N. Y.

Would like to have a recipe for making elder and blackberry wine.—W., Hodam, W. Va.

Have a young horse, four years old, that has a growth coming on his thigh bone, at stifle joint. Will some reader kindly tell me the cause, and if possible give a remedy?—Y., Jubilee, N. C.

Have an apple tree that is covered with a gray scale, and would like to know what it is. Would like a description of the San Jose scale.—S., Fredericktown, O.

The eyes of my four-year-old horse are bad. Each month, at about the same time, he becomes almost totally blind. Both eyes get sore, look red, and a scum grows over them. Within ten or twelve days they are apparently well, and there is no more trouble till the next month. This has been the condition for nearly a year. Would be pleased to have some information as to cause and possible remedy, through the Farmstead columns.—S., New Concord, O.

MAKING BUTTER

Because of the numerous creameries, choice farm butter in many localities is almost unknown. To make it use a barrel. The dasher churn, it is claimed, injures the grain of the butter. Have clean milk and take every care to secure cleanliness about the dairy room. Keep the churn and separator sweet. Cool the cream after separating, set it away to ripen, and stir it each time fresh cream is added. When ready to churn, scald and cool the churn and put in the cream at about 60 degrees. Color it with vegetable butter color and churn steadily and not too fast. Do not churn until it forms lumps, but stop when the butter is in shot form. Draw off the butter milk and pour on enough cold water to cover the butter. Draw away the water and add more, repeating until the water runs clear. The butter should now be free from milk and still in shot form. Remove to the butter worker, add salt, work it evenly into the butter, using in most cases about one-half an ounce to the pound—but some use more, from three-fourths to an ounce to the pound. The more salt the better keeping quality, but less of the butter flavor.

FEED FOR CHICKS

In feeding young chicks, take care to obtain feeds that contain a large per cent of protein.—15 per cent or more. "Protein is a term used to designate the compounds containing nitrogen in feeds, and is the essential ingredient in the formation of flesh, ligaments, muscles, tendons, sinews, hair, hide and all portions of the body which have strength, including the bones, which contain from 20 to 25 per cent of a nitrogenous substance. The protein bodies," as a recent Purdue bulletin puts it, "are the most important in the animal structure, composing the larger part of the animal machinery, furnishing the source of repair occasioned by the breaking down of the system and are the source of casein in milk and the basis of the blood. In addition to performing the special functions mentioned, they can, in the absence of sufficient fat and carbohydrates, take their place and be used for the production of heat and energy. Their use for the latter purpose is not to be recommended as economical, because as heat producers they are probably no better than carbohydrates, being two and one-fourth times less valuable for the purpose than fat. Common materials which contain relatively large amounts of protein are the albumen of egg, lean meat, gluten flour, curd of milk, gelatin, blood fibrin, etc."

While many experts do not recommend feeds containing much crude fiber, yet it is a well known fact that alfalfa is one of the best feeds that can be used. While it is high in crude fiber, it is also high in protein. The alfalfa meal made from the young leaf of alfalfa contains 15.64 per cent protein, and balances well with the fiber also contained in it.

Feedstuffs vary in food values, and unless one has studied this matter he may be misled. We advise the beginner to use very little corn in the rations. It contains less protein than any other whole grain ration, and is very high in heating and fat producing elements. Consequently, if the beginner is desirous of having his hens produce eggs of strong fertility, avoid rations that contain over 15 per cent of corn.

In purchasing your scratch feeds be sure that they are not largely made up of corn. Many we have seen on the market are composed largely of corn and should be avoided. Young chicks fed with such rations never gain the frame that they should acquire and, consequently, will not weigh as much as they should if allowed feeds that are better proportioned and balanced.

CARE OF A COLT

A colt needs comfortable quarters and they should be roomy that he may exercise on stormy days. On pleasant days he should have a yard or paddock to take out of door exercise in. A writer advises that alfalfa be fed but once a day and that at noon in a quantity that he would eat up clean in about forty minutes. Morning and night feed the mixed hay in quantity that he will eat clean. If the colt weighs now 300 pounds he should have three pounds of feed a day, a pound at each meal, morning, noon and night, and in each feed a teaspoonful of seasoning made by mixing in two pounds of ground flaxseed, four ounces of gentian, five ounces of ginger, six ounces nitrate of potash, three ounces of powdered charcoal, one pound of salt and three ounces of powdered anise seed.

SUDS FOR HOGS

Many people seem to believe that wash water is good for hogs, says the St. Louis Weekly Star. One farmer the writer knows saves every gallon of water from the weekly wash and feeds it to his hogs, treasuring it as valuable food for the animals.

After all, what is there in wash water but soap and dirt? Are either of these good for feed? Anyone knows that the dirt is not good, and if he thinks soap is good eating, let him try it once. It is true that hogs will drink wash water, but that is no reason why it is good for them. Dirt and soap are indigestible, contaminate the digestive tract and often cause cholera and other diseases. Soapy, dirty water is a good fertilizer and should be applied to the soil and not to feed to animals. Good, fresh water is better.

Slops are a different thing. They ahe made up of water and real food, such as waste bread, potatoes, cabbage, fruits, oatmeal, rice, milk and little portions of food from the kitchen table as the family cannot or does not eat. There is nothing dirty about them, or, at least, should not be. With such slops may be mixed water which has soaked loose foods sticking to the bottom and sides of kettles and pans in cooking. Still this is pure food mixed with water.

If the kitchen does not furnish enough food, wholesome slop for the hogs, make some by using warm water, shorts, bran, oil meal and other ground feeds. Make the slop thick enough so that the pigs will not have to drink themselves to bursting in order to get a spoonful of real feed. It is our practice to mix shorts and oil meal with slop composed of milk and vegetables and table scraps, so that it will be just thin enough to run out of the pail. This is better than wash water.

OIL MEAL

Cotten seed meal and linseed meal are both excellent dairy feeds, yet they must be fed with moderation. These oil meals are very rich in nitrogen and highly nutritious foods should never be taken in excess, as they place heavy burden upon the kidneys. A cow, for instance, is able to appropriate for milk production a limited amount of cotton seed meal, and any eaten in excess of this amount goes to waste and is a burden rather than a help.

The average dairy cow is able to digest and appropriate for milk production from one to two pounds of linseed meal. In connection with these, of course, must be fed hay and other foods. Oil meal mixed with ground corn, either with or without the cob, is about the best mixed heavy feed that can be given a cow. These meals are expensive feeds, and the highest returns can be secured from them only when they are given in limited amounts that the animals will utilize to the best advantage. Find out by testing just how much each cow can utilize to advantage, and never give her any more than this amount. When measured a rounding pint measure makes a good feed for the average cow.

FERTILIZER ON FARM

Chemists of the soil tell us that every ton of fresh barnyard manure is worth at least $2 as a fertilizer. Practical farmers have stated that the returns are even greater. Many have an arrangement whereby even the liquid manure of the stable is saved, pumped over every wagon load of the solid and returned to the soil. Such methods maybe applied to many departments of farm life and ensure a rich soil and heavier yield.

If every farm were regarded as its own fertilizer factory, and care taken to spread over the land such organic matter as contains nutriment for the soil, deterioration would be much slower—in many cases soil fertility would be increased beyond its virgin possibilities—and fewer dollars would leave the farm to buy foreign fertilizers.

What crops upon a land must contain the elements of richness which produce it. It follows, then, that all vegetable matter should be plowed under instead of burning, unless burning be for the purpose of killing crop-destroying pests, such as boll weevil.

When the farm is its own fertilizer factory no one crop is raised on a tract to the point of depleting its soil strength. That crop is followed by another one which will be restorative. Everybody knows how successful it is to plant cowpeas between corn rows, and many farmers of the Southwest will testify that the best crop of corn they ever raised was immediately following alfalfa.

As ornamental trees and shrubs are pruned to aid in the production of flowers and foliage, the flowering season necessarily controls the time of pruning.

Many of the early blooming shrubs develop their flowers the year before, and with these heavy pruning should be delayed until just after their flowering season. Deutizia, spirea, forsythia and many other popular shrubs are of this character. Soon after their flowering season is over they begin to develop buds for the next year.

Shrubs needing heavy trimming should be pruned in early winter. This will result in larger blooms on the remaining buds. Such plants as the hydrangea and clematic, which make their flowering buds on shoots grown the same year, should be pruned heavily while dormant, as this will give a greater profusion of shoots on which to develop new buds.

When pruning hardy deciduous flowering shrubs all dead wood should be cut out, straggling branches either shortened or removed and all suckers arising fromt the roots should be destroyed. Where shrubs are planted in clumps branches that interfere with other branches should be cut out. It is a good idea to cover the wounds with white lead or grafting wax, as if a stub is left uncovered the healing of the wound will be left until the stub is rotted out, and the rotting stub will be a lodging place for bacteria and fungus. Cut the branch off clean and close to the main stem, avoiding any stub, and cover the wound with grafting wax melted and applied hot.

MILK CHICKENS

The raising of little chicks, or milk chickens, is a branch of the poultry business which yields a quick profit but it has not been exploited to any great extent in this country. These dainty little birds are great favorites in Belgium and in France. Most of those which appear on the tables in those countries are originated from milk chicks. There is an increasing demand for milk chickens at the health resorts and the wealthier towns, which might all be met by local poultry keepers.

The chickens used for this purpose should be hatched in March or April, as the trade does not extend beyond the last of August. Nothing but soft food should be given the birds, such as ground oats, or, better still, oatmeal with a little fat added during the last two weeks of feeding. Sand, or a little fine grit, should be given instead of water at all times. At the age of 6 weeks or 2 months, according to the breed, the birds will weigh from twelve to fourteen ounces, and may be sold at from 40 to 60 cents apiece.

Preparation for market is a delicate task. The birds should be faster for a few hours before being killed. At killing they are plucked, but never drawn. They are tied with a small string, so as to throw up the breast, and are packed in flat cardboard boxes containing one dozen each. Each one is wrapped in tissue paper. They are very tender, sweet and nourishing, and an ideal delicacy for the invalid.—St. Louis Weekly Star.

NUMBER OF COWS TO KEEP

The writer was recently in the dairy barn of a man who was keeping and feeding about a dozezn cows, says the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean. These cows were well sheltered, but were not fed as much of nutritious feed as they would eat. He had a certain amount of feed in store and was simply trying to make it hold out till the cows could be turned on summer pasture. The cows were giving a fair amount of milk.

Another dairyman not far from this one was milking about half the number of cows and getting fully as much milk. He accomplished this by feeding heavily on nutritious feeds, and it is clearly evident that his proportionate gains were greater.

If the cow is a machine for turning feeds into milk, then why not give her all the feeds she can profitably consume? One cow that will give 100 pounds of milk in a given time is more profitable than two cows that together give 100 pounds in the same time. It requires twice the roof to shelter two cows as it does for one cow, and one cow is more easily handled than two cows. In other words, one good cow is worth more than two poor cows, which together give only as much milk as the one good cow.

Keep only good cows and keep only as many of them as you can feed and care for in the most possible manner. Many grades, and even common cows, can be made to yield a good net profit if they are given the best of care. Make each cow produce every pound of milk that is possible for her to yield, and keep only as many as you can care for and feed in the highest approved manner.

MILK AND MILKING

Many people believe that milk is read-made and stored in the udder of the cow simply awaiting the milker. This impression is corrected by the statement of the well-known scientist, John Burroughs, who says: "Most persons think that giving down or holding up the milk by the cows is a voluntary act. In fact, they fancy that the udder is a vessel filled with milk and that the cow releases or witholds it just as she chooses. But the udder is a manufactory; it is filled with blood from which the milk is manufactured while you milk. This process is controlled by the cow's nervous system; when she is excited or in any way disturbed, as by a stranger, or by taking away her calf, or any other cause, the process is arrested and the milk will not flow. The nervous energy goes elsewhere. The whole process is as involuntary as is digestion in man and is disturbed or arrested in about the same way.

Touched the Right Spot.

Youngstown Vindicator.

The Toledo Blade paragrapher evidently isn't afraid of telling things. He remarks: "The sweet girl graduate will soon be with us again. Perhaps you remember her and how fascinating she appeared away back in the eighties." It does one good to read such things as that.

LIGHT BOOZE

Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a good, hot cup of coffee about that time. It stimulated me and I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days.

"After being married, husband begged me to leave off coffee, for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the stimulant, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally, I began to feel clearer headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

NARROW GAUGE RELIGION

International Sunday School Lesson for May 23 Is "The Council at Jerusalem." Acts 15:1-35.

By William T. Ellis.

Probably the meanest type of Christianity ever I have run across in the world is what I found at several points in the Orient, where missionaries of certain American sects, avoiding the difficulties of pioneer work among the heathen, have planted themselves in the midst of the converts of older missions, and have undertaken to proselyte them to their particular tenets concerning immersion, or holiness, or some peculiar sectarian distinction. Environed by all the opportunities of the non-Christian world, and with their smallness rebuked by the presence of a great need, they yet do not hesitate to wean away from another missionary the fruit of many years of labor, all for the sake of some shibboleth. They call this foreign missions; instead it is one of the worst forms of domestic sectarianism transplanted to a foreign shore.

That is about what the strict legalists from the Jerusalem Church tried to do in the Antioch mission field. It is perhaps well that Luke does not mention the names of these trouble-makers and separatists, who were blind to all the glorious leadings of God's providence, and open-eyed only to the legalistic rites of the Mosaic law.

The persistence of shibboleths in religious life is a curious phenomenon which may some day be scientifically studied. It was true of Judaism and of Judaized Christianity. It is true of Buddhism in all its branches, so that it is reported from Tibet that two sects have arisen, one contending for the merits of prayer-wheels driven by water-power and the other contending for prayer-wheels driven by wind-power. Tibet is not so far distant in spirit as may be imagined from some centers of American Christendom. In Scotland the "Wee Frees," as the branch of the Free Church which refused to enter the union have been called, have steadily grown more and more intolerant, and with each year lay down an increasing number of detailed rules for their adherents—burdens too heavy to be borne.

The Religion of Rote and Rule.

All shibboleths are opposed to the genius of Christianity. Intolerant denominationalism, sectarianism and separatism are foreign to the mind of the Master. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty." Where there is no liberty it may be questioned whether the Spirit of the Lord is to be found.

The tendency to make Christianity a thing of rote and rule is one which every generation has to face and fight. There is a certain type of small mind, which wants its religion carefully labelled and formulated into definite rules for every department of conduct. They would delight in the Koran, with all its innumerable regulations of behavior under every circumstance. Some churches and preachers display a tendency to stress unduly certain forms of violation of their churchly codes as though dreadful of sins. Similarly, they emphasize conformity to definite regulations as the sum of righteousness. Now if the New Testament makes anything clear it is that the Gospel of Jesus is not a catalogue of detailed practices, but a new spirit of life. Christ is not a barrier, but a door. He is not a limitation but a way. Whoso follows Him closely cannot walk man-made paths but finds himself led out into newness of liberty and breadth of horizon and largeness of soul.

A study of the present day Oriental Christian Church reveals a surprising number of Occidentalisms that have crept into our church life, and with which the Oriental is inclined to dispense. We put the converts from heathendom under a serious handicap by trying to make them conform to our western order. Thus we have church steeples in China, Northern Presbyterians in South China,—where they have the haziest notions of America as a whole, and know nothing about the unfortunate division between North and South. In many such ways we have been inclined to perpetuate the provincialisms of our western churches in these alien lands. We are of the school of Judaizing Christians who feel that the Gentile believer must conform to the whole law of Moses.

Champions of Liberty.

There is a milk-and-water type of Christianity which decries controversy. Lacking spine and spirit, it would manifest itself only in supine affability and in gelatinous submission to all opposition. That kind of religion is not learned from the New Testament. There is no scriptural warrant for conceiving of Christians as sugar. The Bible bids them be salt, and salt bites and stings. The Founder of Christianity was a master controversialist. His apostles followed in his train. That is altogether a false conception of liberality which would surrender without contest the dearest convictions and heritages of life. We owe most of what we possess of liberty and tolerance and intellectual life to the stout spirits who defied to do battle for the truth. Let us not now decry them. Paul and Barnabas met the narrowing separatism of the Pharisaical sect of Jerusalem Christians with a flinty front. They championed freedom in Antioch itself, and then made the three hundred mile journey to Jerusalem to continue the debate in the council of the apostles and elders. This first great heresy of the infant church was fought out in the presence of the whole church, and th day wos won for a broad-gauge conception of the Kingdom of Christ.

Working By the Way.

Fighting is always bad when it causes men to quit work. Christian controversy is good when it inspires men to activity. The trouble with much difference of opinion in church circles is that persons become so busy about disputation that they forget to do the first works. The example of the early church is worth studying here. Paul and Barnabas were fighting the good soldiers for truth as they believed to be the pure teaching of Jesus. Withal they kept to their first mission. From Antioch they were convoyed on their way by the church, after the delightful Oriental fashion, which so beautifully personifies fellowship, and as they went they continued preaching.

We cannot imagine Paul and Barnabas, like modern men with a grievance, button-holing everybody they met with a story of their side of the quarrel. They had better news to tell. So they brought joy to all their brethren along the way as they reported the conversion of the Gentiles and the triumphs of the Gospel.

When they got into the assembly at Jerusalem, the sparks did not begin to fly. The first discussion was not of the controverted points at issue. After the salutations of peace and the fraternal greetings, Paul and Barnabas "rehearsed all things that God had done with them." The story of the Gospel's triumphs is better worth telling than any factional plea or argument. We need have no fear for Christian debate if it be preceded by a common rejoicing over the progress of the Kingdom. Let the Church get together on the broad platform of world evangelization, and it will not fall very far apart on the points of doctrine or policy.

A Great Debate.

He is a fortunate man who has heard a great ecclesiastical debate, conducted on a high plane by master minds. Several such I treasure as memories, but I would give them all to have heard an hour of that mighty disputation before the first Council at Jerusalem. What orators there were—Paul and Barnabas and Peter and James. Luke charitably refrains from mentioning the names of the advocates of a narrow-gauge gospel. They seem to have been utterly annihilated in the discussion. After their first presentation of their case, we hear nothing from them.

The debate went all one way, proved by the teaching of experience, and proved by the very Old Testament itself. The Jerusalem Church put itself squarely on record in favor of a world-embracing many decades before the Judaizing tendency dealt a blow so far as the Christian Church was concerned. It was not many decates before the Judiazing tendency had disappeared from the early Church, although something akin to it is ever and anon cropping out in these latter days.

The First Encyclical.

From the apostles and elders of the Jerusalem church there went a letter of greeting to Antioch of evanelization. Accompanying the written Word came a deputation of the church's strongest men. In manly fashion the encyclical gave affectionate endorsement to Paul and Barnabas, that there might be no misunderstanding as to how the home church ratified them. Then it declared against laying upon the Gentile converts' backs the needless burden of Jewish rites. It merely stipulated that in some matters of practical conduct the new converts walk carefully. Some concession was made to the Jewish sentiment with respect to the eating of meat that had been strangled, or from which the blood had not been drained. It was a catholic letter, and worthy of the builders of the Christian Empire. Its spirit, happily, is reflected today in the utterances of most of the great leaders of Christendom. There is visiting on this continent at the moment a distinguished English churchman who has suffered serious opposition for the very same breadth of view with respect to his fellow believers that characterized Paul and Barnabas.

Christians should remember Antioch's connection with these events. Then the city was the center of the new evangelization. Today its streets are sodden with the boold of hundreds of Armenian Christians who have been lately massacred by the fanatical Moslems. Their inheritance of Christianity may be regarded as imperfect, and their own conduct may not have been wholly justifiable, but still these multitudes slaughtered at Antioch bear the name of the Christ of Paul and of all of us, and the needs of the survivors should rest heavily upon the hearts of Christendom. No sectarian shibboleth should stand between the Churches of the West and the fearful need of those Armenian brethren in the very cities where Gentile Christianity had its first stronghold.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 820 Currier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this and does not wish you to send him money.

BLIND MAN TAKES CENSUS

Taking the census of the blind in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware is an undertaking which for the last five years or so has fallen to the lot of Laborio Delfino, a teacher of the blind in Overbrook, Pa., and himself a blind man. One would naturally suppose that a sound pair of eyes were essential to the collector of statistics—especially when the work requires many thousand miles of travel through unfamiliar country. Nevertheless, Delfino has been able to perform the difficult task single-handed.

Before Delfino became an itinerant census taker, he had been employed as a workman in the stone quarries of Pennsylvania. One day there was an explosion, in which he lost not only his eyes, but his right arm. He then went to school—a school for the blind where he learned to speak English (Italian was the only tongue he knew up to the time of the accident), and to read with his finger-tips.

Recently he visited New York to take part in the discussion before the board of education on the proposed adoption of the Braille system of printing for the blind.

It is in the summer months chiefly that Delfino devotes his time to gathering facts about his people. Much of his journeying is done on foot, and probably a

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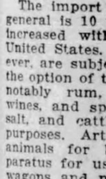

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REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN PANAMA

The improvement of conditions in Panama since the advent of American influence is interestingly set forth in a report by the British minister to that republic, Mr. Claude Coventry Mallet, recently presented to the British parliament. A copy of the report just received by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor shows that the imports into Panama in 1907 aggregated $25,284,460, against $17,951,428 in 1906; and the exports, $1,908,310 in 1907, against $1,035,786 in 1906. Of the imports of 1967, 83 per cent were from the United States, and of the exports about 80 per cent went to the United States.

These figures of total imports include dutiable merchandise, $9,300,000; canal supplies imported free of duty, $11,100,000; and imports on account of the commissaries, estimated at approximately $5,000,000 in 1907. Of the dutiable importations during the year 1907, 54 per cent were from the United States, a little less than 20 per cent from the United Kingdom, and 11 per cent from Germany, the remainder being credited chiefly to France, Spain, Italy, and Belgium. The principal articles of importation include ammunition, automobiles, boots and shoes, carts and carriages, cement, drugs and chemicals, clocks and watches, clothing, electrical apparatus, felt hats, fire apparatus, typewriters, sewing machines, machinery, rice, soap, stationery, stoves, tools, tinware, toys, and wire fencing. The principal articles exported were bananas, rubber, cocoanuts, woods, drugs, hides, ivory, nuts, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl shell, sarsaparilla, coffee, cocoa, horns, tuna gum, and deerskins.

The import tax on merchandise in general is 10 per cent and cannot be increased without the assent of the United States. Certain articles, however, are subject to a higher tariff at the option of the Panama government, notably rum, brandy, gin, whisky, wines, and spirits; tobacco, matches, salt, and cattle, except for breeding purposes. Articles on the free list are animals for breeding purposes, apparatus for use on roads and canals, wagons and materials exclusively for railway or telegraph construction, steam motors, iron bridges, vessels designed for the coastal service, books, printing and binding material, raw materials for the manufacture of beer, candles and soap (tallow excepted, and coal imported by companies for their own use. The convention between the United States and Panama provides that the United States may import at any time into the canal zone, free of customs duties, taxes, or other charges, any and all vessels, dredges, engines, cars, machinery, tools, explosives, and other materials necessary and convenient in the construction, maintenance, and sanitation of the canal and auxiliary works, and all provisions, medicines, clothing, supplies, and other things necessary and convenient for the officers, employes, workmen, and laborers in the service and employ of the United States and their families.

Export duties are charged on a few articles: Bananas, 1 cent per bunch; cocoanuts, 50 cents per 1,000; precious metals, 2 per cent on the value shown in the certificate of smelting and assay; gold coin and jewelry, 1 per cent of insured value, and mineral ore, $1 per ton.

The Panama republic has an area of 31,500 square miles, or about equal to that of Maine, and a population of a little less than 400,000, or about one-half that of Maine. Its sea frontage aggregates 1,245 miles, 478 on the Atlantic and 767 on the Pacific, though there are only four ports for foreign commercial entry: Colon, Cristobal, and Bocas del Toro on the Atlantic, and Ancon on the Pacific.

The canal zone is a strip of territory ceded to the United States in perpetuity, having an area of 474 square miles, or slightly less than half the size of Rhode Island, and consisting of all the land for five miles on each side of the canal except the cities of Panama and Colon. Its population is 54,036, exclusive of that of the city of Panama, which is 33,584, and has 65 wholesale establishments, 270 retail dealers, 18 hotels, and in all, 545 establishments. The government of the canal strip is under the direction of officers representing the government of the United States.

The Isthmus is undergoing rapid improvement in its material and social condition, and under the progressive and civilized guidance of the United States is bound to expand and become an important commercial center. The national assembly of the republic of Panama assigned $2,000,000 for public works, and of this about $600,000 have been expended on works completed or in course of completion. They comprise the making of roads, bridges, port improvements, public buildings, schoolhouses, etc.

The sanitary regulations and hospitals have been under the control of the U. S. army medical corps for three years, and the result of their administration is eloquent testimony in support of the methods adopted to improve health conditions. The annual death rate in 1907, in a total population of 102,133 people in Panama, Colon, and the canal zone, was 33.63 per 1,000, as compared with 46.40 in 1906. The United States government up to June 30, 1907, expended on the sanitation of the canal $6,500,000; on street improvements in Panama City, $404,000; on waterworks and sewers at Panama, $657,000; at Colon, $424,000; on construction of roads, $375,000, and on the zone waterworks, $1,037,000.

A weekly steamship service is maintained between the republic and Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, while the freight and passenger traffic from Mexican and Central American ports via Panama, formerly monopolized by a single company, is now open to all steamers on equal terms. A new coastal service was recently organized with local capital to operate on the Pacific coast, the light draft of the vessels enabling them to enter rivers hitherto inaccessible except by small sailing craft. Extensive harbor improvements have been made and are in progress at Port Ancon.

The above condensation of Minister Mallet's report suggests possibilities of still further development in Panama and of American trade with that republic. Official figures compiled by the bureau of statistics show that imports into the United States from Panama have increased from $812,947 in the calendar year 1904 to $1,680,953 in 1907, and exports from the United States to Panama from $2,683,801 in 1904 to $18,665,323 in 1907. In the nine months ending with September, 1908, imports from Panama were valued at $997,207, compared with $1,330,910 in the corresponding period of 1907. The principal items were bananas, $602,253, and hides and skins, $59,000. Exports to Panama in the nine months ending with September, 1908, amounted to $12,725,411, compared with $14,250,021 in the same months of the preceding year. The principal articles exported to Panama were breadstuffs, $540,017; passenger and freight cars, $820,110; bituminous coal, $693,803; cotton manufactures, $542,514; explosives, $258,435; iron and steel manufactures, $3,683,155; meat and dairy products, $1,171,630; lumber and other manufactures of wood, $1,432,931; and vegetables, $306,513.

HOW HE GOT RID OF CONSUMPTION

Remarkable Rescue of Prominent Indiana Man A Matter of Life-and-Death Interest To All Throat and Lung Sufferers.

For Benefit of Blade Readers, He Tells How He Cured Himself at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.

"I think I owe it to all sufferers of lung and throat trouble and consumption to tell them some mighty good news, a sure way to cure themselves right at home with little trouble," said E. S. Stroh, of Angola, Ind., yesterday as he passed through.

"Coming from me, probably, some people might doubt this, but let me tell you," he said, as his 66-year-old face flushed with a returned, youthful smile, "over two years ago I was a weazened-up wreck, a consumptive at 63. Three lung specialists passed me up. Every day I would cough up about a pint. I had chills and fever every afternoon. I could hardly eat, even the plainest food, coughed nearly all night, and was down to 137 pounds when I hit on the cure. Well, you see me now. I weigh 166 pounds, frisky as a boy at 66, can do a big day's work, and eat like a prince.

"Now I am not trying to boost anybody, but I must give credit where credit is due. Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 457 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich., the well known lung specialist of America and probably so far the only successful one, cured me. That was two years ago. I have just had my lungs examined again and there is no trace of consumption nor danger of its returning. Dr. Hill makes a specialty of treating throat and lung sufferers at a distance who have not the means of visiting his office personally. That's the way he cured me and I know of many others who had one foot in the grave almost brought back to life by what he calls his Rational treatment. It certainly is a wonder.

"I wish every reader of your paper who has weak lungs, catarrh of the bronchial tubes or catarrh in any form, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic hacking cough, loss of flesh, night sweats, hemorrhages, soreness or pain in the chest or under the shoulder blades or any other deadly symptom of consumption, to send to Dr. Hill for his trial package. This treatment checks at once further progress of the disease, develops atrophied cell tissues and brings on new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health." Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

Trial Treatment Package Coupon.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,
457 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich.

I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large trial package in plain, sealed wrapper, that I may try it and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 20c to help pay for packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the trial package out of idle curiosity.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Has Only Half a Stomach.

St. Louis Dispatch to New York Times.

Charles H. Dean, a patient at the City hospital has only half a stomach, yet he must eat six times a day or suffer from the pangs of hunger. At each meal, however he can only eat half the amount of food he has been accustomed to. Surgeons Saturday cut Dean's stomach into three sections, and removed the middle section because of a cancerous growth. The two outside sections were then sewed together, and the patient is well on the way to recovery.

Ireland's Immunity From Crime.

London Daily News.

I quoted the other day some facts from the Ulster Guardian showing, on the authority of the judge's charges at the spring assizes, how free from crime Ireland has recently been. A crown prosecutor now writes to me from Dublin further pointing the moral by giving the exact figures. He shows that in 32 counties (excluding Cork, where crime was of a very normal type) there were only 138 indictments, mostly of a very ordinary character. This number works out at only 4 a county or 35 to each 1,000,000 of the population. My correspondent triumphantly asks, "Do the records of any country in the world exhibit such immunity from crime?"

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

FOR READERS TO ANSWER

Below are questions which we submit to our readers for answer. All replies must be of reasonable length. What we want are facts, not personal opinions that will open the way to interminable controversies.

Who knows what the reigning planets will be during the next four or five years? —P. W. C., Seville, O.

Is there a Bureau reader who can tell the real name of "Bazzie Duke?" Was he related to Morgan, the raider? Would like a brief sketch of him.—M. A. C., Logansport, Ind.

Do the laws of Ohio require a person to be of a certin age (21 years) before permitted to carry a revolver in a holster? —G. C. K., Jewett, O.

ROBERT E. LEE

Please give a history of the life of Robert E. Lee.—W. N. R., Lisbon, N. Y.

Robert Edward Lee was born January 19, 1807, at Stratford, Va., and died October 12, 1870. He was the son of Henry Lee ("Light-Horse Harry"). He was graduated with high standing from West Point in 1829. In the Mexican war he served as chief engineer on the staff of General Wool, and was distinguished in the advance on the capitol, especially at Chapultepec. From 1852 to 1855 he was commandant at West Point. In 1859 he was sent against John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1861. When his state seceded Lee resigned from the U. S. army, April 20, accepted the command of the state forces, and in May was appointed a general in the Confederate army. For a year he was conspicuously employed in Virginia and South Carolina. The wounding of General J. E. Johnson at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, called Lee to supreme command. He commanded in the Sevens Days' battles, beat Pope at the second battle of Rull Run, and immediately began his first invasion of the north. His prestige was not impaired by the drawn battle of Antietam, and the army and its general gained new honors by the victories of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His second invasion of the north resulted disastrously at Gettysburg. In 1864, now with the chief army against Grant, whom he opposed in the Shobornly at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. The long siege of Petersburg and Richmond followed. Compelled to evacuate Richmond April 2, 1865, he sought to effect a junction with Johnston, but was hemmed in by Grant's army and forced to surrender at Appomattox, April 9. Soon afterward he became president of Washington college in Lexington, Va., (now Washington and Lee University), and remained there until his death.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Will you give a history of the life of Ulysses S. Grant?—M. G. H., Lisbon, N. Y.

Ulysses S. Grant was born in 1822 and died in 1885. He was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, and was graduated from West Point in 1843. He was then commissioned a lieutenant and fought in some of the battles of the Mexican war. He was rewarded for bravery by being brevetted captain in 1847. In 1854 he resigned his commission and engaged himself in business until the outbreak of the Civil War. Soon after the war began he was given command of forces at Cairo, Illinois, and in 1861 seized Paducah. The following year he gained possession of Forts Henry and Donelson, the surrender of which was the first brilliant victory of the national arms. For this success he was commissioned a major-general, served with General Buell and his forces he defeated the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing and soon afterward was assigned to command in Tennessee. In 1863 General Price was defeated by Grant. The same year Grant took Vicksburg from Pendleton after repeated attacks. Having thus secured the Mississippi, he was appointed major-general in the regular army and given command of the Western army. His brilliant victories about Chattanooga gained him the appointment by President Lincoln to the newly revived rank of lietutenant-general. Grant then left Sherman to conduct the chief Western army to the sea while he assumed control against the Confederates defending Richmond and commanded by General Lee. With persistence and with a great sacrifice of life he fought the battles which led up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 1865, and thereby ending the war. He played an honorable part in the period of reconstruction which followed the war, often being placed in difficult positions by the animosity between President Johnson and congress. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for president by the Republicans, was elected and served two terms. His administration as president was not wholly successful, some of his advisers proving most unworthy.

F. F. CHOPIN

Please give a biographical sketch of the life of Chopin.—R. P., Waverley, W. Va.

Frederic Francois Chopin, the Polish musical composer and pianist, was born near Warsaw, March 1, 1809, and died in Paris, October 17, 1849. His father was a Frenchman and his mother was a Pole. He studied music in Warsaw after which he visited the various cities of Germany and Austria, and finally settled in Paris in 1831. He became celebrated here as a virtuoso and composer, making the acquaintance of Liszt, George Sand, Berlioz and other well-known persons. In 1837 and in 1848, he visited England, and in the latter year he also played in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Chopin wrote numerous pieces for the pianoforte, of which he was called the poet, but he seldom composed for the orchestra. His music is largely based on various Slavonic rhythms.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Who is the commissioner of education at the present time? What are the duties, and when and how did he receive the office?—I. V. M., Ivanhoe, W. Va.

The commissioner of education at the present time is Elmer E. Brown. He was appointed July 1, 1907. The bureau of education is a part of the interior department. Its functions are wholly advisory except in one or two minor respects. It is absolutely dependant upon the good will of the educational officials of the states, counties, and municipalities and upon that of the administrative officers of privately conducted institutions, for the admirable and authoritative statistics which it collects and publishes year by year.

IMMIGRATION LAW

Will you please give me what information you can relative to immigrants landing in New York regarding the amount of money required by law that each person shall possess?—J. M., St. James, Mich.

Upon the arrival of a vessel bringing immigrants the commanding officer is required by law to furnish lists of information concerning the immigrants, according to prescribed forms. One of these is: "Whether in possession of $50, and if less, how much."

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICERS

Please give the names of the state offices of West Virginia.—R. E. D., Leroy, W. Va.

The state officers of West Virginia are the governor, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state, attorney-general, and the superintendent of Free Schools.

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN

Will you please give a sketch of the life of General Philip H. Sheridan? When and whom did he marry?—C. E. S., Shawsville, Pa.

Philip Henry Sheridan was born March 6, 1831, and died August 5, 1888. In 1853 he graduated from West Point. He served in the army in 1861, rapidly advancing in rank the longer he served. He participated in many battles and skirmishes during the next four years. In these battles he was usually successful. In 1864 he made his famous ride. After the close of the war, in 1867, Sheridan was appointed governor of the Fifth Military district, consisting of Louisiana and Texas. He was in favor of radical measures in dealing with the southerns. 'In the troubles that arose as the result of these measures Grant supported him and President Johnson opposed him. He was later removed, only to be made lieutenant-general of the army when Grant became president. In 1868 he was made general. General Sheridan was a devout Roman Catholic in religion. In 1879 Sheridan married the daughter of General D. H. Rucker, of the United States army.

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH

Will you give a recipe for making government whitewash?—J. B., Strasburg, Ill.

Slack ½ bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; ½ pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes. Coloring may be put in and made of any shade. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown will make a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. The darkness of the shades is determined by the quantity of the coloring used. Green must not be mixed with lime.

THE JEWS

Please give a history of the Jewish people. Who founded their nation and when? Give names of rulers.—J. H. M., Athens, Pa.

The Jews are a people of Semitic race, also called Beni Israel (children of Israel), 'Imbrim (descendants of Abraham) and Yehudim, and their history is told in the books of the Old Testament. Aside from the story of Genesis of the creation (which is now treated by some writers, Christian as well as Jewish, as legendary), the history of the race begins with the migration, about 2,000 B. C., of Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees (whose ruins are now being explored). The name Israelite was applied to his descendants after a surname of Jacob, his grandson. The name Yehudim (Jews) originated at a much later period, being first mentioned about 712 B. C. The story of the race is fully told in the Old Testament—the bondage of the Israelites in Egypt, their deliverance, their settlement in Canaan, the period of the Judges, the establishment of the monarchy, are all there set forth, with the division of the Jews into two kingdoms, Israel and Judah, the capitals of the former being first Shechem, then Tirzah and lastly Samaria, while the capital of Judah was Jerusalem.

The history of these two kingdoms is told in the Old Testament until Jerusalem fell, after a desperate resistance, to the Babylonians, B. C. 588. The Book of Lamentations contains touching eligies on the tragic end of the kingdom of Judah. When the Medo-Persians conquered Babylon, Cyrus permitted the Jews to return to their own country, as they would be useful by forming an outpost against Egypt. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah inspired Zerubbabel and the people to refish zeal, and a new temple was completed, after five years, in B. C. 516. The Jews were in dire poverty, and Jerusalem had neither walls nor gates. Nehemiah was appointed governor by the Assyrian king in B. C. 445. He restored the walls and gates of Jerusalem, though the Samaritans, the descendants of the Jews of the kingdom of Israel, did all in their power to thwart his purposes. In this he was aided by Malachi, the last of the Old Testament prophets.

For the next century and a half Judea was a province of the successors of Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies and Seleucidae. In this period, Greek refinement, philosophy and learning spread among the Jews, particularly in the cities. The Samaritans especially were favorable to Greek culture, and this was another element in the bitter hatred of the Jews for them. After the death of Alexander the Great in B. C. 323, the little province of Judea, whose capital was Jerusalem, frequently changed masters, but in no sense really independent after the Babylonish captivity. It was definitely made a part of the empire of Ptolemy Soter (Ptolemy I), monarch of Egypt. His son, Ptolemy II (Philadelphus), who reigned B. C. 285 to 247, was very favorable to the Jews. Under his successors, however, the Jews grew restive, and when Antiochus the Great attacked Ptolemy V (B. C. 198), the Jews aided him in driving out the Egyptians.

But this change of masters was soon regretted by the Jews. The Seleucidae, from Antiochus down, were bent on making their empire Greek in its civilization, and were offended at the Jews for their stubborn determination to preserve their ancient national and religious peculiarities. Owing to the local troubles which resulted from this, Antiochus Epiphanes, in B. C. 170, destroyed part of Jerusalem, and robbed the temple of its treasures. The next year there came a false report of the death of the Syrian king, and he slaughtered the faction of Jews opposed to him, destroyed the walls of Jerusalem, garrisoned the city with his soldiers and introduced the Greek worship. The image of the king was placed in the temple and swine were sacrificed on the altar.

This led to the Maccabean rebellion, set forth in part of the books of the Maccabees, in the Apocrypha. These wars lasted from B. C. 167 to B. C. 160, which ended the Jewish rebellion in failure. A period of civil war continued, ending in the absorption of Judea as part of the Roman empire. Its last native king was Herod the Great, who succeeded to the throne in B. C. 38. After the death of Herod, the country was divided into three tetrarchies, each governed by one of the sons, as tributary to Rome, Judea falling to the portion of Archelaus. He was carried into captivity in A. D. 8, under Augustus, in whose reign Jesus was born, and Judea, Samaria and Idumea were each placed under a procurator. The subsequent history of Judea is one of rebellion, bloodshed and turmoil, until Titus besieged Jerusalem, took and destroyed it in A. D. 70, and the power of the Jews was utterly destroyed. From that time they have been a people, not a nation.

B. R. TILLMAN

Will you please publish a short biography of Benjamin R. Tillman?—C. T. S., Buffsdale, Pa.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman, the American politician, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, August 11, 1847. He was educated at Bethany academy, but his studies were interrupted by the civil war, in which he took part as a confederate officer, until a serious illness compelled his retirement. At the close of the war he rose high in the politics of his state, and during the years of the reconstruction was actively interested in its educational advancement. He then became interested in agriculture and in 1890 and in 1892 he was supported by the "Farmers' Alliance" for governor, and was elected both times. In 1895 and again 1891 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1902 Tillman assaulted his colleague, Senator McLaurin, in the senate chamber, for which he was censured and suspended. At the present time he is a member of the senate.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. F. M., Eggleton, W. Va.: The Bureau is not familiar with the West Virginia laws.

B. S., North Fork, Pa.: We cannot write essays for publication in these columns.

H. B., Athens Pa.: Write to the pure food commission, Washington, D. C.

J. R., Handley, W. Va.: Harry Orchard is in prison for life.

E. E. B., Seattle, Wash.: Write to the minister of interior, Ottawa, Canada, for the information you want.

R. C., Wallace, Neb.: William Dufay, born shortly after 1400 and died November 27, 1474, was one of the first composers who used the present style of musical composition.

W. P. K., Utica, O.: We cannot give the origin of the name Turkey.

W. H. W., Columbus Grove, O.: The Question Bureau is unable to give a biography of George W. Wickersham at the present time.

H. C. Butler, O.: An attorney with a law library will be able to give you the information you want.

A. D., Rochester, Ind.: A Hebrew and a Jew are the same. The Pharisees were a Jewish sect. The Pharoahs were not Jews.

G. A. G., Waynesville, N. C.: Write to the department of pensions, Washington, D. C.

W. S. G., Wolf Creek, N. C.: We cannot give a sketch of the man you name. Are you sure that you have the correct name?

J. M., Towanda, Pa.: Women are admitted to all co-educational universities in this country on equal terms with men.

E. M. D., Munderf, Pa.: There are 29 battleships in the United States navy. The total tonnage of our navy is 770,468.

N. B. M., New Lebanon, Pa.: An enemy of the United States is defined in the article of the constitution which you quote. Government prisoners are imprisoned in government prisons.

W. R., Vermontville, Mich.: We have published all we can concerning the fleet that went around the world.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1251 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

No Love for Americans.

Baltimore American.

"I was in Cuba when the American troops evacuated the country,' said Mr. Ralph A. Piner, a San Francisco capitalist, at the Stafford, "and not a single cheer went up from the native throat. In their hearts the Cubans were exulting at the withdrawal of the Yankee boys, but beneath their breath they called them 'pigs.' I was not the victim of any rudeness, but I learned that it was no uncommon thing for Americans to be slurred as they pass along the streets of Havana. There are few people in Cuba of any intelligence who do not regard the resumption of American authority on the island as a certainty. It may not come in a few weeks or even months, but it cannot be long delayed, for the natives are simply incompetent to maintain a decent and orderly government. They are inherently defective, and it is simply a waste of time to give them any more rope. To think of what we did in freeing them from Spanish oppression and the ingratitude they have ever since shown makes the average American pretty sore, especially when he goes down there and gets a near view of things."

Alien Waiters in England.

Baltimore American.

"When I was in London lately, an English friend with whom I was dining, at Claridge's, told me that there were no less than 80,000 foreigners, mostly Germans and Frenchmen, employed in the hotels and restaurants of Great Britain," said George A. Hilbert, of St. Louis, at Hotel Kernan.

"My friend, an ardent patriot, thought it a great wrong that these aliens should be holding good positions, while thousands of his own countrymen were out of work and on the verge of starvation. Futhermore, this great horde of foreign employes were composed of men who had been through a rigid military training and who, in the event of war, would be a powerful help to their native government. The only remedy he could suggest was for the British public to cease giving tips to any waiter who did not speak English as his mother tongue. This would drive them home quickly enough. He conceded that the Germans and the French were superior in this line of service, and that the problem of supplying their places would be difficult."

Naming a Kansas River.

Hutchinson News.

Practically all the streams in Kansas were named by Indians and carry those names to this day, though in an Anglicized form. The Neosho, the largest stream in southeast Kansas, has its own little story. The Osage Indians at one time lived in Missouri and when they began talking of trading their lands in that state and moving to Kansas, a party was sent out to look the country over and make a report on it. It was in the summer time and very hot and dry. Coming over the prairie northeast of Humboldt they had a long way to travel without water.

"When they arrived at the river," says A. T. Dickerman, of Oswego, "an Indian rode down to the sloping bank into the water. But to his surprise the horse stepped right off into deep water and the young Indian was thrown over. As the aborigine clambered back on the bank he muttered. 'Wugh Neosho.' This in plain English means water pocket, or water hole, and the name clung to the stream ever afterward."

Church Treasures in the Kremlin.

London Globe.

The ikons in the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin at Moscow are immensely valuable. They yielded about five tons of silver and five hundredweight of gold to the French soldiery in 1812, but this treasure was recovered by the Cossacks, who in their gratitude presented to the cathedral a silver chandelier weighing 900 pounds. The jewels with which the ikonostas is adorned are valued at £25,000, a single emerald being worth £10,000.

There is a Bible so large that two men are needed to lift it, and it is studded with gold and emeralds and other stones. A sober estimate of the weight of gold used in the ikonostas and vessels of this famous church alone places it at 100 hundredweight.

The Lesser Creatures

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

DOMESTICATED birds and animals, like human beings, are susceptible to love, and the attention and tenderness love prompts. Neglect and unkindness have a numbing, depressing effect with animals as well as with people, and with the former, indifference dulls their intelligence, or what passes as evidences of this quality, while affection and appreciation quickens it.

This was true in the case of Cubby, though Cubby was neither a human being nor an animal. He was a German linnet who, for a period of his life, was made happy by much devotion and attention. He acted happy, at least, and trilled his sweetest notes, and played his prettiest tricks in obedience to the slightest sign of encouragement. Cubby sang all day, and he sang with so much enthusiasm it seemed as if he would burst his throat in his ecstacy of creating melody. Cubby's song was sometimes so insistent that it became annoying and he had to be discouraged, though this was a difficult matter since life to him was a revel which not even a dark cloth thrown over his cage could quiet. It silenced his song, but in its stead he held converse with himself in the form of a low, musical chatter. He was by no means kept a prisoner. For the greater part of the day his cage door was left open so that he might go in and out as he pleased, and it was only because of care for his safety that he was ever imprisoned.

He was a vain, young linnet and spent much time before the mirror, preening his feathers and admiring himself in the glass. It seemed occasionally as if he fancied his mirrored self was another bird, and he would fly into a fury of temper that made him swell up like a puff ball, and set him to scrimmaging with his own reflection. His inability to reach the "other bird," or to have any effect upon it, was always a matter for astonishment with Cubby, and something which never failed to arouse his wrath.

Cubby loved to be paid attention to. No matter how busily he might be engaged amusing himself with excursions around the room in which he lived, his mistress had but to say, "Come, Cubby," and Cubby made a swift dart down from a picture frame, or from any high place where he might happen to be, to perch airily on her head, or hand or shoulder, where he chirped and warbled and carolled his joy. He had an affectionate disposition and lavished bird kisses on the lips of those he loved, regardless of the fact that his bill was sharp and the lips he caressed were tender. The linnet had rather free manners, too, and thought nothing of investigating the arrangement of his mistress' hair by means of claws and beak, or of peering into her face with his bright, bead-like eyes, perking his head from side to side, most flirtatiously. Cubby was certainly a spoiled bird in those days. He was the pet of the household and knew no restraining will. Everyone with whom he came in contact, flattered him openly, and urged him to "show off," which he was most willing to do for the benefit of all observers. Even when he was not conscious of being under notice he had ways that were very engaging, and his antics before a mirror, while they were undeniably prompted by vanity, were none the less amusing.

He had his likes and dislikes, though for the most part he was a friendly little fellow, but there was one woman who occasionally came to his cage, he "simply could not abide," and he made his distaste for her evident by the way he fluttered about in frantic effort to escape from her presence, meantime scolding in shrill, discordant notes.

Cubby's home was in a house where there was a doctor's office. He approved of the doctor, and, for several months he lived in his office where there was a cabinet of surgical instruments which Cubby found an unending source of wonder and enjoyment. He spent many hours among the shining steel knives and various implements, seeming to be fascinated by their glitter, and not at all disturbed by their connection with surgery, which, of course, he did not understand. Cubby never tried to leave the room, not even when he was free and the door was open. When the doctor was in his office and seated at his desk, Cubby was either perched upon his shoulder singing his glad song or else he was down on the desk among the doctor's papers, impertinently curious as to what he was doing with his pen and ink. You see, Cubby was absolutely fearless and had no idea but that his companionship was always desirable.

"That bird'll get stolen," one of the doctor's patients frequently remarked. "He's too cute to be left free this way. I never saw another bird like him."

Cubby did not get stolen, but he was banished from the doctor's office. He was too energetic and persistent in "warbling his lay" when the doctor was consulting with his patients, and his song was so loud, its sound was stronger than the human voice. In short, Cubby interfered with the doctor's business, so he was regretfully sent away.

He was not sent far. His journey was only to another room in the house, where he lived in company with his mistress and her mother. The little mother fell ill one time and for several weeks was confined to her bed. It was then that Cubby proved his devotion by being her constant companion. He was freed from his cage through the day, and, while his favorite perch was on the top of the dressing-case mirror immediately at her call, he fluttered down to the floor, hopped to the bed, and climbed to its top, where after walking over and around her, stopping his tour now and then to nestle against her face, he established himself on the brass railing at the foot of the bed and there sat and sang, or chattered his cheerful message of happiness and content.

All these enticing ways and more had Cubby, so long as affection and attention were lavished upon him, but when care pressed heavily upon his mistress and the time she could give to him grew less and less, he was confined more closely to his cage, and, being left much alone, he began to languish. He lost his brightness, and gradually his song was silenced. He became a lonesome sort of a bird and spent his days huddled forlornly in his cage. He lost his spirit and changed from the embodiment of joyousness to a bit of dull life.

It was something that could not be helped. Cubby was one of the lesser creatures, and he must make way for affairs or greater importance.

There's a garden being made in one of the vacant lots near the heart of the city, and the gardener who is making it has for his comrade a dog. The dog has neither beauty nor breeding. He is just an ordinary, plain dog. He is rather small in size, and homely in shape and color, but he loves his master and his master loves him, so what more is needed?

They come to the garden at early morning and evening to "spade up" the ground and put it in shape for the sewing of seeds which later, if they have good luck, will be transformed into vegetables. The dog conducts himself in the manner of one who is perfectly happy. He keeps close to his master and sits on his feet whenever he can. Judging from observation, his master stays in one place as long as it is possible, rather than disturb his dog. When he must move, he does it very carefully, and his comrade moves with him to sit on his feet again, when they are still.

There has nothing been done in the garden the dog has not seen. Not a bit of earth upturned he has not examined; not a seed put down he has not snuffed at and watched its burial with speculative eyes. Sometimes he makes a hurried tour of the lot where the garden is and searches its corners. This is usually when he is suspicious that cats are about, but he soon returns to his master for the pat on his head and the words of affection that he always receives.

Now and then he is minded to do a little digging on his own account, and he is always sure to select a place that his master has dug and raked and planted. It is then he hears stern words which make him hold his ears close to his head and slink back to his master, looking stricken. The sternness never lasts long, and the "making up" process is a speedy operation. The dog evidently enjoys the scolding that goes on while the damage is being repaired, as he paws at the ground and barks uproariously.

They are close comrades these two, and it is plain to be seen that the dog's happiness depends on the man. It is good to see them coming to the garden together. The man whistles cheerfully as he walks with his tools across his shoulder. The dog trots by his side with his ears alert and his tail wagging. His world is filled with brightness just now. How long will it last? Who knows. The dog is one of the lesser creatures. His fate rests in the hands of the man.

FIGHT FUTURE BATTLES IN NEW WAR COLLEGE

That Uncle Sam is keenly alive to the truth of the adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," and that the United States is ready for war with any country at any time, in any part of the globe, is clearly demonstrated by the uniquely interesting work of the United States Army War college, at Washington.

Our nation was caught unprepared when it faced the civil war. It was thrown into the war with Spain with an abruptness that caught the heads of our army and naval forces napping. When it became necessary for our troops to land in Cuba, in the Philippines and in China they were handicapped by a dense ignorance of the topographical conditions and the nature of the defenses of those countries. Uncle Samuel found himself, so to speak, "up against it."

But never again. He has learned his lesson well.

It was learned at Tampa, Fla., when our soldier boys starved while trainloads of food stood on the railroad tracks but a few short miles from them; it was learned at Santiago and it was learned in the morasses of the Philippines. And that lesson was that the time to prepare for war is in peace. The United States now has written in large letters in its war department, "Always be prepared." On the banks of the Potomac river, a mile or more from the city, is located the Army War college, one of the most beautiful specimens of architecture in the country.

For four years the army officers of the college have been working away, quietly and without publicity, storing away in vaults and chart rooms maps and plans that may never see the light of day, but which, if needed, may prove of inestimable value. There will be found planned out any future conflict in which the United States may find itself embroiled. There, even now, are being planned campaigns which will probably never be executed, campaigns which are but a remote possibility—and yet they are necessary, for Uncle Sam is taking no chances.

The head of the institution is Major General J. Franklin Bell, with forty of the ablest generals of the American army as his co-workers. He is practically military secretary of war. Under the careful workmanship of these men the military policies of the nation are mapped out in this veritable temple of Mars.

Mapped Out in Detail

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 243,000

Keeping quiet is one of President Taft's most charming accomplishments.

Will airships fly south in the fall and north in the springtime, like wild geese?

The aeroplane has one advantage over the railroad train. It can't run off the track.

"Beautiful women have no mentality," says a professor. We're glad we didn't say it.

Mr. Walter Wellman has made his third successful start in the direction of the north pole.

Did tender-hearted man ever see anything more deserving of pity than a lame yellow dog?

So far Mr. Roosevelt has hit everything he shot at, just as he did while he was in Washington.

The way to cure a free trade Democrat is to get him to engage in the business of raising sheep.

Mr. Roosevelt continues to have lots of luck, while the wild animals he meets seem to have none.

The man who tries to solve the liquor question in front of the bar never makes a success of it.

The Hains verdict may have a tendency to make murderers think twice before they decide to go crazy.

Kansas has already begun to worry about the wheat harvest. Kansas should raise more harvest hands.

Of course every man in Dayton will now insist that he knew the Wright boys when they were only so high.

"What is a cold storage egg?" asks a California paper. It is an egg the chicken in which has frozen to death.

A biographer says that Senator Aldrich was at one time a poor boy. But was he ever an ultimate consumer?

European countries do not think much of the American tariff. But that is not why congress is trying to revise it.

Aunt Hetty Green tells women to mind their own business. The advice, however, is too good to become popular.

Critics who now and then have unpleasant things to say of Ohio, should be reminded that we have no state legislature in session.

Her large hat saved a Pennsylvania woman from drowning. But even that isn't an excuse for wearing the monsters out of the water.

It seems to have been definitely settled that Mr. Jim Jeffries will fight for his honor, if the purse is large enough to make it worth while.

The New York man who mailed ten thousand million kisses to a girl is being sued for breach of promise. Moral: It doesn't pay to slop over.

"The rhinoceros was charging Mr. Roosevelt when the hunter fired. The distance was fourteen paces, and the animal fell dead." Rash rhino!

The new sultan must be a bloomin' optimist if he thinks the simple act of raising the sword of his ancestors on high will get him anything.

Mr. Bryan thinks he will take another trip around the world. He has always found coming home to a brass band accompaniment very enjoyable.

Mr. Roosevelt is going after the giraffes next. Let us venture the prediction that they will find him worse than an attack of sore throat all the way down.

The Young Turks will make a mistake if they try to hang everybody who deserves hanging. No political party has ever made a success of that sort of thing.

Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, thinks $1 a bushel is a fair price for wheat. It is not understood, however, that Mr. Wilson has any wheat to sell.

There were five hundred pianos in Abdul Hamid's palace, but the revolution which resulted in dethroning the old man was not started by the next door neighbors.

The new sultan—forgotten his name—declares there must be no more executions without his consent. He must have an ambition to become the Uncle Joe Cannon of the east.

Father kills four lions, Kermit one; father kills two giraffes and one rhinoceros; the son kills one giraffe. Kermit is a bright boy and he understands the eternal fitness of things.

A French scientist says that the bullfrog's hoarseness is due to the changeable weather of the spring. As if we didn't know that the bullfrog's hoarseness comes from getting his feet wet.

It may be worth while to mention that Mr. Sherman is making a success of being vice president of the United States. What little he has had to do he has accomplished with neatness and dispatch.

"The chief trouble with some people who find fault with your town or state is," says the Houston Post, "it is impossible to get them to leave." Same thing with the knockers against our glorious country.

THE FAR-SEEING SULTAN.

Abdul Hamid must surely live—after he shall have been hastened upon his final abdication—in the minds of his countrymen as the apotheosis of cunning. He has been the John D. Rockefeller of Turkey, playing not only the bold game for power and wealth, but arranging for a safe and easy cushion upon which to light in case of mishap.

The pillagers of the imperial palace at Yildiz have made several interesting discoveries in the late sultan's private affairs. One of them is that it was Abdul Hamid's custom to keep large sums of money in banks abroad, using a confidential agent to make the deposits. German banks held no less than $10,000,000. Great Britain and France have been his bankers and a short time ago the old fox placed his confidence in certain institutions in New York.

The eastern despot has in common with presidents of Latin America, a purely selfish interest in ruling. He is a patriot only when it is absolutely convenient for political purposes. The power, the luxury, the oriental love for concentrated and unemployed wealth alone make the throne attractive. The sultan did no little to improve the state of his country, but travelers insist that he did this reluctantly. He undertook railroad building because it kept the soldiers—who did the building—busy and placed in parts of the empire where they could plot to little advantage. Western ideas entered the country slowly—and it is proof of the sultan's cunning that he long opposed them for when European thought did become widespread in Turkey it brought about the fall of Abdul Hamid.

NOT STAMPED OUT YET.

The black hand is probably the most thoroughly denounced custom ever imported from Europe. Its standing as an excusable institution is some distance below minus x. Yet the blackhand continues to exist and, worse still, to flourish.

It has often been asserted that this form of blackmail is operated among the Italians only—as if that justified the rest of us in ignoring the crimes. But this is not true. The blackhand is not a respecter of nationalities. It has issued its threats against all classes and all races in this country. The banker of German birth has received these letters and the factory foreman of Irish origin has been stirred to rage by the demands pasted upon his door. While the belief that the blackhand was directed by a powerful secret society is no longer held, it amounts nearly to the same thing since the Italian population is so reluctant to aid the police in the pursuit of the criminals, sometimes going to pains to throw detectives off the track. So long as these people look upon the attempt to arrest the criminals of their nationality as a movement directed at the race, so long will the public be hampered in stamping out the evil and so much longer will the blackhand mail its threats, explode its bombs and commit its murders.

PROGRESS IN SAFETY.

Though the financial depression all but paralyzed construction upon the railroads, causing the postponement of most of the improvements projected and the abrupt stoppage of the substitution of old rails with new and heavier steel, many lines continued the work of introducing block signal systems.

The interstate commerce commission reported this week that 870 miles of road were placed under block in 1908, bringing the total mileage on January 1 last up to 59,548.

The opposition to the adoption of safety appliances, especially marked among certain of the older companies a few years since, may be said to have virtually passed when the companies voluntarily install these betterments at a season when economy is most necessary. It means the realization that safety is essential for the companies as well as for the passengers. While the block systems so far devised are not perfect, the number of wrecks and the lists of killed and injured attesting, they are advances. Furthermore, the railroads maintain a board or committee which devotes itself to examining inventions of safety appliances. It is prepared to welcome every suggestion that promises good. Into its hands, let us hope, will be placed some day soon the design which will reduce our appalling statistics of casualties to a level of those boasted by the English railroads.

SPOILED PORTO RICANS.

The action of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, which has drawn the indignation of the White House, is not surprising when the racial character of Porto Ricans is remembered.

These people are of the same stock as Cubans, to whom gratitude is a stranger. They are brothers to the little Central Americans who squirm under the espionage which compels them to remain at peace and consider the benefits of decent living. They are relations of that distinguished statesman, Cipriano Castro, who would rather raise a disturbance than the structure of a free and enlightened state.

The inhabitants of Porto Rico have enjoyed a hundred rights of citizenship and liberty under the American flag to one they obtained from Spain. They have had prosperity such as they never knew before, schools, clean cities, an easy-going paternal government. But for none of these are they thankful. The Latin-American constantly suggests the spoiled youngster in whose interest the palm itches to labor.

THE CONGO TRIAL.

A strange case at law is about to be tried at Leopoldville in the Congo Free State, two American missionaries having been called upon to answer charges of libeling the Belgian company which owns the ivory and rubber concessions. As the stock of this concern is held for the most part by the government of Belgium the case is actually a contest between men of little or no influence and the country in power. Belgian officers will conduct the trial, so that its outcome may be fairly accurately forecast.

The world has been familiar for several years with the Congo scandal. The exploitation of the natives probably has no parallel in history except in the conquests of Peru and Mexico at a time when the distinction between barbarians and Spaniards was of considerable indefiniteness. American and British consuls have reported how negro villages were raided, their population forced to toil for the Belgians; how they were taxed in ivory and rubber at seasons when the natives should have been in the fields; how men and women and children were maimed, arms and legs being cut off or eyes put out, for being remiss in paying tributes. Not only has official documentary evidence been sent to the American and English governments, but photographs also have supported the accusations.

Leopold has been execrated for his cruelty and greed in the administration of the Congo. With the transfer of his private rights to his government it was thought that the wrongs would be righted. But it appears that Belgium aims not at the betterment of conditions, but to revenge herself upon those who have revealed the evils. She begins by moving against the weakest.

SOCIALISTS NOT TRAITORS.

The charges filed against the Socialists of the United States by the Order of Independent Americans—an organization, by the way, of which no one ever heard before—will do the Socialist party more good than injury. If there are subscribers to the doctrines of socialism who believe in free love, polygamy and the disaffection of the army and navy they are extremists and cranks of which no party has ever been free. It is the custom of these wild eyed fanatics to take up with a new political movement and strive to implant the seeds of their folly in the platform.

But that the Socialist party is an organization built on principles of polygamy and treason is a proposition so absurd as to invite no serious consideration. The Blade finds nothing whatever to commend in the Socialist propaganda. Its basic argument is against individual effort and its certain ultimate would be the utter collapse of human progress. The party has been seized to a great extent by selfish and self-seeking politicians and there is little doubt that the present political movement is on the wane.

The injustice and rank absurdity, however, of branding Socialist party members as outlaws and traitors are patent to every man in the country. The people of Toledo, and doubtless of nearly every community, know many men of the organization as neighbors and friends. They know them as good citizens and loyal Americans. The imbecilic ranting of the Order of Independent Americans, or any other "order" will not serve to discredit honest men, no matter how mistaken they may be in their political convictions.

THE FARMER'S TURN.

Thus early anyone may hear the bellows of protest against the plan of the National Farmers' union to erect a chain of elevators for the purpose of holding the grain against the hour when the public is ready to pay the highest prices. New England, you may be certain, will produce the most indignant adjectives and be the readiest to pronounce the scheme iniquitous, a restraint of trade, a trust.

Most conservative of citizens, most long-suffering of victims, the American farmer can yet take a hint. If it happens that he has paid the exactions of the farm implements trust, accepted the climbing freights of the railroads as unavoidable, delivered his good money that the woolen goods combinations of Massachusetts might prosper, bought lumber at the rates which the lumber associations fix, wire of the steel trust and drain tile at prices established in secret, it does not follow that he is stupid. He, too, can learn. He, too, can get together with his fellows and arrange to get even.

With money in the banks and bound together by the realization of their common interests, the farmers might now be able to name the prices for their products in entire disregard of the wheat pit in Chicago, the packing houses, the canneries, the market salesman and the general consumer. The trust idea hasn't begun to touch its ultimate frontier.

A COMING TRUST LAWYER.

The fine and subtle reasoning of the metaphysicians, sometimes so infinitesimal that the reader feels the need of a microscope, is rivaled by the split-hair distinctions which the modern lawyer delights to present for the confusion of the bench.

An attorney in Kansas City, defending a mining company charged with selling stock upon fraudulent representations, sought to have the judge rule that the purchaser of the securities bought the shares, but not the mine, and, therefore, any mention of the property in the course of the action was irrelevant.

What a blessed decision for the promoting profession that would be if the judge had agreed with this ingenious practitioner! It is a happiness for us to say that his honor did nothing of the sort.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

The conviction of Captain Hains again displays the vagaries of the unwritten law. The captain's brother who stood off the friends of Annis while the murder was in progress, is permitted to go free; himself is found guilty of manslaughter.

Of course, so soon as the unwritten law becomes codified it ceases to be unwritten and to carry the mysterious influence of the name, but it must strike everyone that there is need of unifying that potent principle. It is clearly unfair to punish Captain Hains and to be blind to the part the brother played in the crime. If a New Jersey jury admits a plea under the unwritten law and an Iowa panel turns a prisoner over to the hangman, upon the belief that murder is murder, unwritten law or written, then justice has gone astray somewhere. Both New Jersey and Iowa can't be right, nor can both be wrong.

So it is plainly suggested that the task of balancing the scales of justice in this matter should be undertaken, but who will do it? Not the lawyer whose business is in the criminal courts. He is far too shrewd. The loss of a magic term to him would far offset any possible gain for justice.

THE DAY FOR MERIT.

The most insistent cry of the day is efficiency. No man is so welcome as the one who can do things. No man can command a position so quickly, a salary so high, a respect so willing.

Consider our national game. In no other calling in America does the measure of merit rule so clearly as in baseball playing. A player has to "make good," be he relative of the manager, brother of the captain, or heir to the whole enterprise. No excuses go. The player must play ball. And this is the law not of the club owner or the captain, but of the patron, the consumer of the product. The baseball fan, while he himself might feel he were ill-treated if another and more active and more attentive worker were promoted over his head, is the least tolerant of the shortcomings or the moods of those who play his favorite sport. He not merely expects the batter to hit the ball, but he is loath to pardon him if he does not smash out home runs with frequency. Merit alone will gain his friendship and merit alone will retain his admiration and command his applause.

It is true that efficiency—skill of head and hand—has existed in obscurity, recognized only among a small group of fellow-workmen. But the instances are becoming fewer. They are heard of less than in the days when seniority or favoritism had first call. The fact is, efficiency is scarce. The visible supply is low. The market in hundreds of lines is exhausted. Any man who knows his work not merely thoroughly, but who has ideas beyond it and the energy to test those ideas when the chance is given him—such a man does not have to wait in humility for the eyes of the "boss" to fall upon him. He is in a position to compel attention.

A story that was floating about a year or so ago told of an employer who was asked if he could not make room for the son of a friend.

"If he's worth a $1,000 salary I couldn't shove him into my place with a cotton compress," he said, "but if he's a $10,000 man for heaven's sake let me go and see him and don't let anyone else know about him."

Scores of army officers felt aggrieved by the orders of President Roosevelt which called for physical endurance tests. Those who had been walking leisurely between government bureau and dining table and calling that exercise were not only distressed but wildly indignant and sought a copy of the constitution to see if the bulwark-of-our-liberties had not been violated. Now, whether Mr. Roosevelt was right in insisting on these examinations or not he had the idea of the times—that a man in office must be able to fill that office—not simply to draw the salary. Activity, he believed, was one of the requirements of a capable army officer. A man who was hired to fight ought to be able to fight—and no one could say the President was in error in that.

The cry for efficiency is not a fad—a passing expression of an age possibly too energetic. It is a genuine economic want.

The man in a mechanical trade must carry a knowledge of theory and practice as full as that of the college professors of his grandfather's youth if he is to be known as an all-around craftsman. Suppose he is a machinist. He may have to know besides the fundamentals of his trade much of the intricacies of electricity, the new force of gas engines, new metals, new alloys, weights and strains and so on to a point confusing to think of.

Think how easy it was for the men who used to have charge of the traffic on the railroads as compared with such a job now when costs are figured to fractions of a mill, and ever behind the manager is the increasing command to "cut 'em down," "cut 'em down."

That material be turned out of an industrial plant economically the owners must have capable managers, and the managers must have capable workers. That a railroad be run to keep freights down and earnings regular efficiency is absolutely essential from the president's office to the foremanship of a section gang. The prospect of this need of ability lessening is exceedingly dim—as dim as the chances of the baseball fan ever finding contentment with mediocre players.

SENTIMENT GONE WRONG.

Many hundreds of the union men who were prisoners of war at Andersonville will be made indignant by the attempt in Georgia to fasten a martyr's halo to the memory of Major Henry Wirz. They will be sharply reminded of those needless cruelties from the effects of which many of them will not cease to suffer until they die. They will recall Wirz's denial of the simplest of requests, easier for him to grant, it seemed, than to refuse. They will think of those comrades shot down while reaching for water less reeking of evil a half foot beyond the dead line.

Yet Andersonville is forty-five years ago. The records of Wirz are plain. The court-martial proceedings are within the reach of all who care to read. No monuments can change the history of the wardenship of Andersonville one syllable. No speeches in praise of him, no tears of hysterical women can alter one bit of it. Tears and words and marble have never builded a man's fame or reversed the chronicles of a country. Wirz will stay the Wirz as the soldiers knew him, not as the women of a later generation describe him.

The men who were prisoners will but waste their time in filing protests and adopting resolutions in condemnation. Best should it be that they smile and forget it as they might when children do a foolish thing.

HOW FAR WILL IT GO?

The correspondents in Paris are all agreed that the trouble between the government and its employes is only beginning. The greater crisis is to come, they say, the fireworks, the explosion.

How far will the idea of unionizing the public servants be carried and how many others in the people's pay will strike against the people's wage and the schedule of hours and requirements of efficiency? They do not seem to know in France. The workmen say that a principle has been born. They will nourish it to fullest maturity if they can. But if this policy is to become established there is nothing except custom which should interfere with its extension to army and navy—and custom is going into the rubbish heap in France. Soldiers are dissatisfied with rations—let it be righted by a strike. A drill squad hates a martinet of a sergeant—let them see if a strike will bring about his transfer. Sailors could try the strike against excessive cleaning of brasses, and stokers, when in the tropics, might compel an alteration of the voyage to climes more comfortable.

The French agitation has been pronounced a skirmish in the cause of Socialism. We believe the wisest of the Socialists will be more disturbed than pleased by it. The Socialistic state calls for a government wherein production is entirely in the people's hands. To make it successful there must be the fullest readiness to subscribe to the tenets and the instruction of the governing body. The public servants, of which there would be millions instead of thousands, must be the most submissive of beings. In other words, they must be exactly the opposite of the French postal employes.

THE GREATEST TASK YET.

A little victory often causes greater popular rejoicing that the big and decisive achievement. The country was led to congratulate itself a few months ago for an apparent gain in the battle waged with tuberculosis. We were on the road, we were told, to conquer the plague and to banish it forever. Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, has issued a warning against this boastig of final results because a few skirmishes have permitted an advance. In a letter to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, he writes:

Increase of population may explain 10,157 deaths from tuberculosis in New York city in 1908, as compared with 8,883 in 1902, but it does not justify 23,325 new cases in 1908, where there were only 12,914 in 1902, almost doubling the year's record in six years.

The last two years have seen diligent and thorough application of the methods of prevention embraced within the scope of the work of this association, yet the number of new cases of tuberculosis reported in New York was 19,725 in 1907, 23,325 in 1908, an increase of 18 per cent. and in the first four months of the present year 8,755 new cases have been reported, indicating a total of 26,265 for 1909, or 33 per cent more than in 1907.

These figures are tragic for the city cited as "leading the whole world in the warfare against tuberculosis," and their significance must be duly considered by this association.

Not until it shall be made a crime to sell milk unless it comes from tuberculin tested cows or has been pasteurized, Mr. Straus declares, can the disease be eliminated.

BUSINESS AND THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Taft has displayed the possession of caution since his entrance into the executive mansion, but his conservatism is anything except reaction. It is the desire, we believe, to be right before he goes ahead.

The President is beginning gradually to unfold his policies. Neither criticism nor hectoring has hurried him. And, too, he has adopted an apparently fixed plan to permit his cabinet officers to disclose the policies, letting each speak for the ones coming under his department. The attorney general explained the methods which would be pursued in this administration for the prosecution of violators of the Sherman and Hepburn laws. Franklin MacVeagh, the secretary of treasury, set forth the other evening the views of the President and his cabinet on the best way of dealing with the problems of the currency and with meeting the deficit.

The most interesting part of his "disclosures" is the determination of the executive to introduce business and scientific orderliness in the conduct of the governmental branches. President Roosevelt appointed a commission to study departmental waste of money and energy, but little seems to have ever come of its recommendations. Other matters pushed the work aside. But economy now forces consideration of the suggestions. Secretary MacVeagh detailed one of the marked alterations; this was to be the preparation of the budgets in cabinet so that estimates be correlated and balanced. Experiment will be needed to prove the success of the plan, but the advance is indisputable. It may mean improvement along the entire line of governmental function. Congress, itself, may come to recognize the value of business sense.

WRIGHTS AND THEIR VICTORIES.

The Wright brothers are bearing their triumphs with praiseworthy modesty. Unlike the greater number of inventors, they are disinclined to believe they have conquered a natural law or to boast that they are about to cause a revolution in mechanics, commerce and human life.

Yet these two young men from Dayton, if they have not inspired themselves, have fired the imaginations of the world. The eyes of others behold the argosies of the air. Dreams of a greater and nobler type of bird have awakened the romantic spirit in the most of us. The caution of the inventors and the wet blankets of the ever-existent scoffers cannot subdue an enthusiasm born of these initial victories.

What is the future of flying? As in automobiling, the first aeronauts will make it a sport. Men of wealth will take it up in this country as those in Europe are doing now. As the rich men are able to afford experiment and losses, making little of discouragement and considering the minor accidents, the chances of the game, the flying machines, as in the case of bicycles and motor cars, will multiply and improve and develop new and astonishing forms until the true and most practical design has been hit upon. Doubtless the Wrights are correct in asserting that the airship will not take the place of railroad train and steamer. Freight and passengers will continue to move upon the surface of land and sea. But, surely, there will be modifications in the traffic.

The Wright aeroplane, thought at first by the French experimenters to be dangerously complicated, has been found to adjust itself almost automatically to the air currents. Levers are provided for altering the surfaces of the planes, or the wings, but the aviator, as he gains skill, comes to pull these levers unconsciously, as a bicyclist maintains his balance. This point in the direction of safety is a tremendous stride, and was probably an unexpected achievement since the inventors have not striven to lessen their personal risks, but to learn the secret of flying. When this matter of safety is generally understood the aeronaut will become bolder, seeking the upper levels of the air, soaring among the clouds and trying to imitate the daring loopings of the eagle. A few such flyers will prove the aeroplane's greatest advertisement.

The advantage of the flying machine in military operations is obvious. Tests have modified the fear that one or two such mechanisms could destroy a city by dropping explosives upon it, and, too, the aviator would have little dread from the fire of an enemy. A steel shield would turn a rifle bullet and shrapnel alone could probably bring an aeroplane to the ground, yet it would be of extreme difficulty to aim a gun of big calibre at a machine flying at a rate of from twenty to a hundred miles per hour a thousand or two feet in the air.

While the aeroplane is manifestly unfitted for the transportation of heavy freight there is no reason to believe it will not be used for the carriage of express and mail. An interesting speculation has been going on while the tariff bill has been before congress. This is the confusion which will be made in customs systems if flying machines become popular. The collection of fees will be anything but easy and the smuggling of light, portable articles will be correspondingly tempting to those who delight in taking chances with government officials. One can imagine an aeroplane taking on a cargo of two or three hundred pounds of silk, or other such highly tariffed material, in Canada and flying across Lake Erie in the dead of night to land the goods in a farm yard of Ohio before the day has broken. For revenue, the government may have to depend in time almost entirely upon iron and coal and the heaviest of articles. Still, this is a trouble which Sereno Payne and Nelson W. Aldrich need not borrow now.

The Wrights have accomplished wonders, but they are young men and absorbed in their labors. Before many years they prove the art of flying no harder for the man to acquire than learning to walk is for the child.

THE HURON-MONTREAL CANAL.

At first glance the Georgian Bay canal project, which is gaining in favor in Canada and has gone so far as the presentation of a bid to the Dominion government, appears to threaten the prosperity of the Lake Erie traffic. But competition has been found often to stimulate new trade when division was expected. The early transcontinental railroads were disturbed by the entrance of new roads. They have found that they, themselves, not merely did not lose business, but enjoyed increases.

The Georgian Bay canal, by the two routes proposed, would have a length of about 440 miles. Natural channels would leave only 108 miles of actual excavations. Of this 108 miles, sixty-six would be submerged channels, fourteen miles through obstructions such as shoals, bends and so forth, and twenty-eight miles of canal cuts from 200 to 300 feet wide. The greatest height above Montreal would be 659 feet and ninety-nine feet above Lake Huron. One of the sources of revenue for the canal would be the development of 1,000,000 horsepower from streams along the way. A cost of $100,000,000 and the labor of ten years would bring the canal to completion, it is estimated.

Canada has been exceedingly enterprising in the development of her resources in the last decade, entering with eagerness upon projects of improvement, yet the canal scheme has met with violent opposition in parliament. But whether the waterway is built or not, it is doubtful if the American route will suffer.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

The decrease in railroad casualties, as shown by the statistics of 1908, was gratifying, but the findings of the bureau which compiled the lists of the dead and injured are not reassuring.

All things considered, the conclusion is unavoidable that the marked diminution in fatalities in 1908 was due almost entirely to the recession in freight traffic, which took the strain off every department of service and substituted orderly observance of rules by passengers and employes for their violation in the feverish rush of prosperity that culminated in October, 1907. Like conditions produced like results before and after the panic of 1893.

It was shown that in the same period not a single life was lost upon the English railroads. Conditions of traffic in the two countries differ widely. The British roads suffer less from the extremes of climate, which here must be blamed for the breaking of rails, the washing out of roadbeds and interference, as in snow and rain storms, with the outlook from locomotive cabs. But at the same time, the English roads can prove that greater care is taken in guarding against collision. Double-tracking, block systems and regulation of the working hours of train crews serve to aid in gaining safety.

Between no deaths and 2,173 is a tremendous gap. It shows the immense ground which the railroads of America must cover.

When somebody tells you that the sons of preachers never turn out well, refer them to the Wright brothers.

Well, if congress doesn't accomplish anything worth while, it can't fall back on the excuse that it has been constantly interrupted by messages from the President.

An Indiana man, lying on his deathbed, summoned his pastor and had him preach a funeral sermon. It didn't seem like giving the pastor a fair show, but everything went off nicely and no harm was done.

A Colorado mine owner went into the dining room of an Idaho Springs hotel at 6:45 p. m., met and fell in love with a waitress at 6:46; proposed to her at 6:47, and married her at 7:15. But he missed his dinner.

"Half the men I know are lobsters," says Carrie Chapman Catt, "and the other half are shrimps." Everybody knows she never ran across a sucker.—Cleveland Leader. If the Leader man will refer to Who's Who he will find that she had two husbands.

The New Tariff.

They've fixed the tariff sure enough
In Man's own bungling way.
They've raised the rate on women's stuff,
So let us to the fray!
"Furs, feathers, gloves, perfumery,"
'Tis thus the list begins;
They've also raised the tax on tea,
And ornamental pins.

Who wants free hides and iron ore?
Who called for croton oil?
Whatever "basic slag" may be,
I hope the stuff will spoil.
The free list teems with terms like these,
And to their other sins
They add that awful tax on tea
And ornamental pins.

A "necessity" is coffee—
Men drink it everywhere.
But why is tea a luxury
Like manufactured hair?
They lower the rate on butcher's knives,
On timbers, drugs and tins,
But what of fancy soaps and tea,
And ornamental pins?

Oh, sister women, rise with me;
I pledge my faith to you
In steaming cups of fragrant tea,
It matters not what brew.
Fight till you see that tea is free,
The valiant fighter wins;
Then fight for free perfumery
And ornamental pins.

—New York Times.

THE EDGE OF THINGS

Saturday Evening Post.

Former Senator Dubois, of Idaho, tells a story of a men out in his country who sold a tenderfoot a wornout bronco, telling the buyer the horse had, among other fine qualities, an unerring nose for birds, and could smell them and would point them like an expensive bird-dog.

The tenderfoot bought the bronco and rode out to try him. That afternoon he came back, greatly excited and very angry. He found the man who had sold him the horse, and exclaimed: "Here, you, you have cheated me! I rode this horse all day looking for birds, and he didn't flush one. Moreover, you said he was surefooted, but when I was fording a stream he stumbled and stuck his head under the water, throwing me into the stream."

"My dear sir," the horse-seller replied, "that merely emphasizes the good qualities of the horse. He is as good after fish as he is after birds."

When Commissioner Allen had charge of the patent office in Washington he was very punctilious about the respect due him and his position, and demanded full tribute from everybody.

One day, as he was sitting at his desk, two men came in without knocking or announcement and without removing their hats.

Allen looked up and impaled the intruders with his glittering eye. "Gentlemen," he said severely, "who are visitors to this office to see me are always announced and always remove their hats."

"Huh," replied one of the men, "we ain't visitors, and we don't give a hoot about seeing you. We came in to fix the steam pipes."

Bandmaster Sousa discovered one of his soloists, Franz Hell, in a wild state of excitement one morning.

"What's the matter, Franz?" he asked.

"Why," exploded the musician, "I have just been reading in the paper that, if I, Franz Hell, have any children, I should name them Whatthe and Goto."

London Tit-Bits.

He was a terribly "short" man, but he knew a real live business woman when he saw her. She was applying for a situation as confidential clerk and typist, and he turned upon her a rapid fire of questions

"Talk slang?"

"No, sir."

"Know how to spell cat and dog correctly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Use the telephone every other minute?"

"No, sir."

"Usually tell everybody in the office how much the firm owes and all the rest of the private business you learn?"

"No, sir."

He was thinking of something else to ask her when she took a hand in the matter and put a few questions.

"Smoke cigars when you're dictating?"

"Why-eh-no!" he gasped in astonishment.

"Slam things about when business is bad?"

"No."

"Think you know enough about grammar and punctuation to appreciate a good typist when you get one?"

"I think so."

"Want me to go to work, or is your time worth so little that—"

He interrupted her enthusiastically

"Kindly hang up your things and let's get at these letters."

Judge.

The late Rev. Henry Codman Potter greatly objected to the use of notes. At one time he was addressing a number of young theologians on the importance of not being too closely confined to a manuscript. By way of illustration he told the following anecdote about a clergyman who was called upon to officiate at a funeral.

"When the minister arrived at the town where the deceased had lived he had just time to make a few inquiries about his traits and achievements, the results of which he noted on a memorandum. His eulogy at the service, as reported, was about as follows:

"'Our dear brother, whom we mourn today was a man of rare character and ability. He had the mental capacity of a'—referring to his notes—'Daniel Webster, the tact of a'—again consulting his memoranda—'Henry Clay, the pertinacity of a'—another reference—'Ulysses S. Grant. We can only mourn him with profound and sorrowful regret now that he has gone to meet his'—another reference to his notes—'God.'"

Secretary of State Knox has found a colored messenger in his new office who knows something of geography.

Alongside the secretary's desk is a great globe, standing over six feet high. The other day Mr. Knox consulted it to see if it were really true that the sun never sets on our dominions nowadays, or to learn something of equal importance. The Pennsylvania statesman is the pink of neatness, and was somewhat irritated to find that the big revolving wheel had soiled his coat sleeve.

"William," he said scharply to the messenger, and laying a finger on the globe, "there is dust there a foot thick."

"It's thicker'n dat, Mr. Secretary," replied the negro with that familiarity that comes of mingling with greatness.

"What do you mean?" demanded the premier.

"Why, you'se got yuh fingah on de desert of Sahara."

The following is quoted from a recent prosperity speech of a southern congressman:

"Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Chairman, that the cotton cloth made in South Carolina annually would make a sheet big enough to cover the entire face of America and Europe and lap over on the toes of Asia. Or, if all the cattle she raises in each year were one cow, she could browse on the tropical vegetation along the equator while her tail switched icicles off the north pole, and that her milk could float a shipload of her butter and cheese from Charleston to New York? Or, if all the mules we market each year were one mule, it would consume the entire annual corn crop of North Carolina at one meal and kick the spots off the sun without swelling its sides or shaking its tail? Or, if the hogs we raise annually were one hog, that animal would dig the Panama canal in three roots, without grunting, and its squeal would be loud enough to jar the cocoanuts off the trees along the canal zone?"

Denver Republican.

It was hardly dawn, and the window was open. The intruder had clambered up the front porch, and the interior of the room looked inviting. He could see that it was the abode of some person of wealth. There were costly ornaments about the room, any one of which would bring handsome returns at a pawnbroker's. A gold clock ticked on the mantel, and a silver service glistened on the table.

On a couch lay a man sleeping heavily. His face was red and his hairless crown glistened in the first faint glow of day.

"This is fine," muttered the intruder. "Here's a baldheaded man first thing. The season is opening in great shape."

And the first fly crawled over the window sill, and the season of torture had begun.

Varieties

Nearly every Japanese son follows the profession or trade of his father.

Europe has nine museums for exhibiting the dangerous parts of machinery.

Both the French and Italian governments maintain national pawnshops.

The pigmy mouse of Siberia is said to be the smallest quadruped in the world.

In the course of manufacture the champagne bottle passes through the hands of forty-five workmen.

American department store of Harry Selfridge in London proves so successful that he is forced to enlarge it.

Former President Roosevelt scores Count Tolstoi for his commendation of Bryan and says Russian influence is evil.

A new machine automatically weighs or measures a medicine and fills eight capsules while one is filled by hand.

Eighteen Democrats in senate vote for tariff on iron ore and fourteen Republicans against it; duty wins, 61 to 24.

American Federation of Arts is inaugurated formally by the adoption of a constitution at a meeting in Washington.

J. J. Hill, after a visit to the White House, complains that the continued tariff agitation is hampering business.

The Pennsylvania legislature has increased the salaries of common pleas judges from $8,500 to $11,000 a year.

The world's gold production last year was the largest in history, $469,000,000 against $400,000,000 in 1907 and $390,000,000 in 1906.

High protectionists in senate declare that tariff does not increase cost to consumer and put blame on jobbers and retailers for high prices.

Inks in which iron is an ingredient keep better in earthen jugs than in glass bottles as exposure to light hastens decomposition.

Neighbors of the Wright brothers, aviators, at Dayton, Ohio, welcome them home from Europe with booming of cannon and blowing of whistles.

Representative in congress of the Philippine islands protests against free trade with the United States, and declares his people desire most independent rule.

The building of New York city's Catskill water system will require 58,000,000 cubic yards of excavation, 23,000,000 more than the Panama canal.

A vein of lead and zinc ore has been discovered on the grounds of the School of Mines at Platteville, Wis., and will be opened up by the students.

Government committee reports to England that the so-called American beef trust does not yet endanger the meat trade, but that it will if it acquires Argentine interests.

Peter C. Hains, Jr., is convicted by a jury at Flushing, N. Y., of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of W. E. Annis, the penalty being a prison term of one to twenty years.

There are times when, because of insufficient water power, it is not possible to supply electric light for both the houses and the streets in Bogota, Colombia, so the streets remain dark.

William H. Reynolds, a millionaire of Brooklyn, has gone to Europe with a party of friends, and taken with him a negro quartet for his entertainment at sea and while touring the continent.

The state of Washington has abolished the tip in hotels, dining cars and other public places. The new law makes both the giving and receiving of a tip a misdemeanor, and imposes a heavy fine.

The people of Southampton, England, wish to erect a monument to the Pilgrim fathers, and in favor of that city has suggested that Americans might be interested to the extent of contributing cash to the project.

On one of the Thousand Islands an enterprising American has started a pheasant farm. He expects in time to have 4,000 to 5,000 English golden pheasants on his island. As the nearest land is half a mile away, he thinks he'll be able to keep them at home.

The Sportsmen's club, of Canandiagua, N. Y., is making an experiment in restocking the woods in its neighborhood with game birds. It has recently released twenty pairs of Hungarian partrides, in the hope that in a few years they will multiply enough to supply good sport for its members.

Following a series of fatalities in New York, Judge Swann has laid down a rule of law which may help to fix the public regulation of automobile traffic. "The law presumes," said the judge, "that when an owner puts in his machines a reckless chaffeur he knows the ordinary act the man is going to commit."

New York has raised $1,075,000 for the Hudson-Fulton celebration which begins September 25 next, and $15,000 of the amount will be devoted to aeronautic features. The reproduction of Fulton's little steamboat will have a right setting with fast motorboats and airships skimming around as it moves upstream.

All notes or legal papers executed in Mexico must bear revenue stamps, and all papers executed in the United States or other countries must bear these stamps before legal action can be commenced in Mexico. Notes made "to the order of" are not mercantile documents, and are not indorsable, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

It has been reported that the disease known as trachoma, or granular eyelids, has been spreading rapidly among the Indians. To check this trouble congress appropriated $12,000, placing it in the hands of the commissioner of Indian affairs, for the immediate investigation and treatment of the disease and to check its spread.

Mrs. Lucy E. Peabody, of Denver, has just reecived her appointment as deputy registrar of the Colorado state board of land commissioners. Mrs. Peabody is widely known through her efforts to have the cliff dwellings in southwestern Colorado preserved by including them in Mesa Verda National park. Before her marriage she held a government office in Washington.

Mrs. R. H. Tucker, of Spokane, Wash., is said to be the first woman wireless operator in the world. At present she is in charge of the station on the steamship Indianapolis, plying between Seattle and Tacoma. Speaking of wireless telegraphy as a business for women, Mrs. Tucker said that the only reason she could think of why women do not go into this service is that they are afraid of the instruments.

Miss Claudia McKenzie won the first prize and Mrs. Bradley Jones the second in the recent hat trimming contest held by a club of women in New York. The first prize is to be the portrait of the winner painted by Ben Alf Haggin, the second a miniature of Mrs. Bradley Jones, painted by Martha Wheeler Baxter. The hats trimmed by the club were given as Easter presents to a class of little girls in an East Side Sunday school.

The Mexican postal law does not require the postal department to deliver mail addressed to a city on which the name also of the state does not appear. In the different states the names of cities are duplicated. Some names are used in each of the states. The latter rate is 2 cents, though American firms frequently put on 5-cent stamps, and also uselessly inclose American stamps and stamped env

TOLEDO BLADE PATTERNS

From the latest Paris and New York Styles.

These designs are practical and adapted to the home dressmaker. Full directions how to cut and how to make the garments will be sent with each pattern.

The patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Be sure to give both the number and the name of the pattern and the bust measure also.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

2315—Ladies' Tucked Shirt-Waist. Heavy linen, lawn, madras or any of the season's shirtings are adaptable to this style. 7 sizes—32 to 44.

2881—Misses' Shirt-Waist, with one-piece plain sleeves or regulation shirt sleeves. Pale pink linen has been used for this stylish little waist, the trimming consisting of cluny lace and hand embroidery. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

2911—Boys' Suit, consisting of a blouse with neckband, and sleeves plaited at bottom or finished with wristbands and knickerbockers. Thin serge, flannel, linen, khaki or duck make up well in this style. 5 sizes—5 to 13 years.

2895—Girls' Dress, closing at left side of front. A very pretty model for linen or chambray. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

2617—Misses' Nine-Gored Skirt, closing at center back. An excellent model for every-day or knock-about wear is here portrayed, developed in natural colored linen. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

2914—Ladies' Corset-Cover, closing at back. Fine white nainsook was used for this pretty model, the front being hand-embroidered with white mercerized cottton. 8 sizes—32 to 46.

2358—Ladies' Night Gown, closed at back. White embroidered batiste was used for this charming model. 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44.

2898—Ladies' Sack Apron, with high or low neck. Checked or striped gingham, plain or figured percale or linen are mostly used for aprons of this style. 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44.

2900—Ladies' Semi-Princess Dress, closing in front with an attached seven-gored skirt and a removable chemisette. A very pretty model for pongee, rajah or linen. 7 sizes—32 to 44.

2806—Ladies' Shirt Waist. Any of the season's shirtings develop well in this model. 7 sizes—32 to 44.

2608—Ladies' Shirt Waist. Plain or flowered organdie or lawn make up prettily in this stylish waist. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

2458—Childs' One-Piece Tucked Dress, with Yoke, collar, Dutch neck and short sleeves. A neat little model for linen, lawn, or in fact any of the summer materials. 4 sizes—1 to 7 years.

2891—Girls' and Childs' Dress, with Princess panel and with or without removable chemisette. Heavy white linen was used for this jaunty little model trimmed with narrow cotton soutache braid in the same or a contrast color. 5 sizes—2 to 10 years.

2579—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, closing at left side and having habit back. Serge, flannel, mohair, Panama cloth, or linen are excellent materials for this model. 7 sizes—22 to 34.

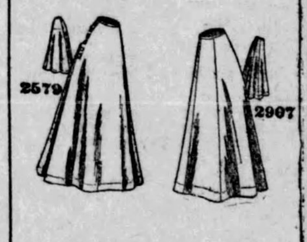
2907—Misses' Five-Gored Skirt. Almost any of the season's materials will develop well in this simple though stylish model. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

2464—Girls' and Childs' Rompers with circular bloomers. Blue and white checked gingham has been used in the development of this serviceable little frock. 4 sizes—3 to 9 years.

2362—Ladies' Dart-Fitted Open Drawers, with circular or straight ruffle. Any of the sheer white materials are adaptable to this model. 8 sizes—22 to 36.

2489—Ladies' Wrapper, with or without gathered flounce. Flowered cretonne, plain or flowered lawn or gingham all develop well in this neat house gown. 8 sizes—32 to 46.

2909—Ladies' Semi-Princess Bathing Suit, with high waistline, long or short sleeves and separate bloomers. The model here illustrated was developed in black mohair, the collar white, mohair trimmed with black braid made this a very pretty and attractive model. 7 sizes—32 to 44.



HARD LABOR FOR HAINS

Eight to Sixteen Years Is Army Captain's Sentence — Is Much Affected.

Flushing, May 17. — Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., U. S. A., who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing William E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht club last August, was sentenced today by Justice Garrètson in the supreme court to an indeterminate sentence of not less than eight years, nor more than sixteen years, at hard labor in state's prison.

John F. McIntyre, counsel for the defendant, made the usual motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence and also contrary to law. Justice Garretson denied these motions.

Question of Jurisdiction.

Mr. McIntyre then raised the point of jurisdiction of the supreme court over the defendant, contending that he had never been released from the jurisdiction of the federal government, and therefore the case was not properly before the court. Mr. McIntyre also stated that Dr. Brush, who had been an expert witness for the defense, had examined Captain Hains since he was convicted, and found him insane.

Justice Garretson said there was no evidence to that effect before the court, and he declined to consider the motion in regard to jurisdiction. The court clerk then instructed Captain Hains to come to the bar and proceeded to ask him the questions usually put to a man about to be sentenced.

Referring to the nature of the case, the court said that Captain Hains had been indicted for murder in the first degree, the severest crime against society, and although there had been a great deal of sympathy injected into the case the law did not allow a man to punish another for wrong he had suffered or to wreak vengeance on the man who had wronged him.

Hides Face on Table.

After Justice Garretson had imposed the sentence Captain Hains sat down and dropped his head on the table before him. He seemed overcome with emotion for a few moments, but soon recovered himself and sat upright staring at the court.

General Hains, the defendant's father, and Major John Powers Hains, who were in court, displayed much emotion when the captain was sentenced. Immediately after sentence the prisoner's lawyers asked for a stay of sentence for a few days in order to take an appeal. Justice Garretson said the case would take the usual course and gave the defense twenty-four hours in which to file an appeal. He then remanded Captain Hains to the custody of the sheriff.

The operation of an indeterminate sentence such as that imposed upon Captain Hains is so fixed by law that unless pardoned by the governor or released on some legal point raised by his counsel, the prisoner must serve the full length of the minimum term named, which is eight years in the case of Captain Hains. During his imprisonment the conduct of Captain Hains will be observed by the prison officials and at the expiration of eight years the parole board, composed of prison officials, may recommend to the governor that his sentence be commuted to less than the maximum of 16 years. The final action rests with the governor.

ADMIT BIG FRAUDS

New York Swindlers Robbed Many Patentees.

New York, May 14.—John T. Sherlock and Frank J. Walsh pleaded guilty to a fraudulent use of the mails before Judge Hazel, of the United States circuit court and in so doing confessed to having operated a swindle by which many patent owners were defrauded.

Operating under the firm name of Walsh Brothers & Co., the men conducted their game by offers sent by letter to secure and negotiate patent sales. A $4 registry fee was exacted and for this the victim received nothing but a 25-cent print of their models. Between $500 and $1,000, it is stated, was netted monthly by this scheme.

Sherlock was sentenced to two years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a $500 fine. Walsh, who appears to have been the dupe of the other man, was given eight months in the local penitentiary and fined $100.

IN CELL 31 YEARS

Ohioan, 71 Years Old, Comes Out Hale and Hearty.

Fort Madison, Iowa, May 14.—James R. Saunders, alias William B. Clyndon, was released from the penitentiary here yesterday by pardon of the governor, after serving thirty-one years for the alleged murder of a fourteen-year-old girl in Grundy county.

Saunders is now hale and hearty at 71 years. He was a sharpshooter in an Ohio regiment in the civil war and was granted a soldier's pension since his incarceration, during which time he saved $1,800. He came of a prominent eastern Ohio family and has all these years hidden his family name behind that of Glyndon, the family not knowing his whereabouts.

He expects to go to Ohio to look up his relatives.

BISHOP IS BURIED

Many Unite in Tribute to Galloway.

Jackson, Miss., May 13. — The funeral of the late Bishop Charles B. Galolway, of the Methodist church, took place today at the First Methodist church. The large edifice could not hold the vast concourse that assembled to pay tribute to the dead divine. Hundreds of members of the Methodist clergy from all parts of the state and many from adjoining states came to attend the obsequies, the young clergymen serving as active pallbearers, and the older members as honorary pallbearers.

GUARD FOR MR. TAFT

Secret Service Men to Watch Summer Home.

Washington, May 12.—Preparations are being made by the secret service for the guarding of President Taft's summer home at Beverly Cove, Mass., while the President is there this summer.

W. H. Moran, assistant chief of the secret service, had a conference yesterday with Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer, whose summer home is at Hamilton, nearby. Mr. Moran sought information regarding the approaches to the summer White House, so that a proper secret service detail might be assigned to fully guard the President during his vacation.

The usual custom of having the President's house guarded every hour of the day and night will be carried out this summer.

ATTACK SOCIALISM

Danger of Treason Is Charged by Order of Independent Americans.

Washington, May 14.—Startling declarations against the Socialists of the United States have been laid before the government.

Charges of treason and sedition; immorality and obscenity; free-love and polygamy are included in the sensational arraignment.

This attack is in the form of a petition from members of the board of officers of the state council of Pennsylvania, Order of Independent Americans, demanding that the government investigate accusations against the Socialists now resident in the United States as contained in a recent publication.

The state department now has the charges, and when Secretary Knox returns they will be laid before him. He also will receive a delegation of the petitioners.

Charge Race Hatred.

It is declared that the publication in question states that in case of war between America and a foreign power the Socialists are pledged to engage in anything which may terminate such a conflict, even though causing a general strike and insurrection against the government; that they are contributing towards the printing of literature to inuence people against our government; that they are trying to produce race hatred; that the mails are being used by the Socialists with the hope that it will force our army and navy to mutiny, and advocating a powder and shot revolution; that immoral, obscene and debasing literature is contained in Socialist books; that an effort is being made to overthrow the churches of the country, and that they are trying to teach the young of our country "free love and polygamy."

Fear Effect in Schools.

Among other allegations it is charged that the Socialists are trying to make school teachers Socialists, so that they shall disseminate falsehoods among school children; that every war in which this country has engaged has been for commercial gain, and that Washington and other representative Americans were only great because they sought graft and personal honor.

The government is urged to at once adopt strenuous steps to suppress Socialism and to arrest and prosecute all who preach or write such doctrines as those referred to in the allegations.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

NEW YORK, May 15.—A celebrated New York Aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be cured rapidly and easily in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 390, No. 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a Trial Treatment.

RAZE J. D.'S CHURCH

New $500,000 Structure to Be Erected.

New York, May 13.—The Fifth Avenue Baptist church, commonly referred to as John D. Rockefeller's church, will be razed and a new $500,000 structure erected on the site, according to a decision reached last night at a corporate meeting in the vestry. John D. Rockefeller was appointed a member of the finance committee, which will co-operate with building committee in the plans for the new structure.

Dr. Charles Aked, the pastor, announced that nearly $100,000 already had been raised for the structure.

The movement was first launched by a motion put by Mr. Rockefeller at a corporate meeting last December.

FORTY HURT IN A WRECK

Kansas City, May 15.—Between thirty and forty persons were injured, some of them probably fatally, by the wreck of Chicago & Alton train No. 14, near Odessa, Mo., this morning. The train, which left Kansas City at 8:13 this morning, was a local passenger train, bound for Bloomington, Illinois.

JAPS HONOR ELIOT

Order of Rising Sun Given Harvard President.

Boston, May 12.—With a simple, yet impressive ceremony, President Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard university, was last night invested with the insignificant order of the Rising Sun, bestowed upon him by order of the Emperor of Japan.

The red and white ribbon and jewels of the order were placed about President E. Eliot's shoulders by the Japanese ambassador at Washington, Baron Kogoro Takahira.

The presentation took place in the ball room of the home of former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin.

TO HONOR INDIAN

Plan Is Proposed for Statue in New York Harbor.

New York, May 13.—The erection of a colossal statue representing the American Indian, to be placed in New York harbor opposite the statue of liberty, was advocated by General Leonard Wood and other speakers at a dinner given at Sherry's last night by Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, in honor of Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill.) Such a statue was originally suggested, it was said, by Mr. Wanamaker, who has devoted much time to the study of the Indian. He hopes to raise the required sum through public subscription.

Electricity for Head Hunters.

The Pathfinder.

Having done what they could to put a stop to the work of the savage head hunters of Formosa, the Japanese, who own the island, are making strenuous efforts to bring down wholesale punishment upon them. On the island there are about 100,000 of these savages, who delight to run a man to earth and take his head as a trophy, and when recently 300 Japanese treasure seekers were massacred and their heads taken it was decided to invoke the aid of modern science and execute the savages in job lots. Wire fencings were run around the villages, and then when the Japanese fired a few shots the Formosans ran away, but only to fall upon the highly charged wires and be electrocuted.

CAREER LEADS TO CELL

Broker Said to Be Relative of F. A. Heinze, Accused of Swindling Mining Companies.

Washington, May 17.—Charles L. Foxwell, a broker in mining stocks and said to be a relative of F. Augustus Heinze, was arrested here Saturday for alleged irregular dealings with a number of eastern mining companies, probably will be taken back to Boston for hearing early this week.

The Boston authorities telegraphed that the warrant for the return of Foxwell to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts courts would be obtained today.

Foxwell, who is 56 years old, has resided here for a year and lived in lavish style in fashionable apartments. He presented a picture of despair as he sat dejectedly in his dark cell. Mrs. Foxwell, a beautiful young woman, probably 25, visited her husband yesterday.

While they have lived here, the Foxwells have taken a lively interest in society. They were seen a great deal on the principal thoroughfares in a handsome touring car. They occupied boxes at the leading theatres, entertained at suppers in the downtown hotels, and were often at fashionable events.

Denies Relationship.

New York, May 17.—Otto Heinze said today that neither Charles L. Foxwell, who was arrested in Washington Saturday for the alleged swindling of several mining companies, nor Foxwell's wife, is a relative of his. He had never heard of the Foxwells, he said, until he had read of an account of their arrest in the papers.

Boston, Mass., May 17.—According to C. H. Morrill, Jr., president of the Growler Copper company, Captain Charles L. Foxwell represented himself here as agent of the Societe Generale, a financial institution of Paris, which he said would float an issue of $2,500,000 bonds for the Growler company. Morrill said he took the precaution of having Foxwell sign papers as to exactly what he promised to accomplish for the company before money was advanced. Later, according to Morrill, Foxwell was given $5,480, and it is alleged he has not fulfilled the terms of the alleged agreement.

POWDER BLOWS UP 20

An Explosion of Dynamite Tears Workmen Into Pieces.

Albany, May 13.—At least twenty men were killed late yesterday afternoon by a premature blast of dynamite in a stone quarry operated by the Callanan Road Improvement company near South Bethlehem, eleven miles southwest of Albany.

The dead included eight officers and men connected with the company and twelve Italian workmen.

One thousand pounds of dynamite exploded, and the bodies of the victims were hurled hundreds of feet by the concussion and so badly mutilated as to be almost beyond recognition. As darkness was falling a wagon drew up to the engine house loaded with bodies that had been picked up back on the quarry hill. A crowd of grief-stricken relatives gathered around eager to identify the dead, only to turn away at the sickening sight.

Italians with shovels found here and there portions of bodies and brought their gruesome loads in boxes to the engine house, which served as a temporary morgue.

The Callanan Road Improvement company furnishes crushed stone for road building. The preparations for today's blast had been going on for six weeks. Thirteen holes, seventy-five feet deep, had been drilled at points about twenty feet back of the face of the big quarry and the explosion of the dynamite with which they were to be loaded was expected to displace forty thousand tons of rock. Over 8,000 pounds of dynamite were to have been used.

The workmen had placed 500 pounds charged in six of the holes and were working on the seventh when a percussion cap was prematurely discharged. A terrific explosion followed which hurled tons of rock into the air, and scattered the bodies of the victims in all directions.

The officers were standing near by at the time directing the work.

Houses in the vicinity were shaken by the concussion and consternation reigned in the little village half a mile away.

BABY IN SUIT CASE

Ten Dollar Bill Is Pinned to Dead Body.

Jamestown, N. Y., May 15.—A suit case which was left in the ladies waiting room at the Erie station here a week or more ago and which has remained without a claimant, was opened today by the station master and found to contain the partially decomposed remains of a three or four day's old baby. The child was well dressed and a ten dollar bill was pinned to the clothing. The case was not locked.

MEMORY MENDING

What Food Alone can Do for the Memory.

The influence of food upon the brain and memory is so little understood that people are inclined to marvel at it.

Take a person who has been living on improperly selected food and put him upon a scientific diet in which the food Grape-Nuts is largely used and the increase of mental power that follows is truly remarkable.

A Canadian who was sent to Colorado for his health illustrates this point in a most convincing manner:

"One year ago I came from Canada a nervous wreck, so my physician said, and reduced in weight to almost a skeleton and my memory was so poor that conversations had to be repeated that had taken place only a few hours before. I was unable to rest day or night, for my nervous system was shattered.

"The change of climate helped me a little, but it was soon seen that this was not all that I needed. I required the proper selection of food, although I did not realize it until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts to me and I gave this food a thorough trial. Then I knew what the right food could do and I began to change in my feelings and bodily condition.

"This kept up until now after 6 months use of Grape-Nuts all my nervous trouble has entirely disappeared, I have gained in flesh all that I had lost and what is more wonderful to me than anything else my memory is as good as it ever was.

"Grape-Nuts has remade me all over, mind and body, when I never expected to be well and happy again."

"There's a Reason."

Look for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

VIRUS STARTS PLAGUE

Smallpox Vaccine Is Blamed for the Recent Foot and Mouth Epidemic.

Washington, May 17.—The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland started from calves used in the propagation of smallpox vaccine virus which had been contaminated with the virus of foot-and-mouth disease, and the contaminated strain of vaccine originally came from a foreign country.

These are the conclusions from an investigation made jointly by the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture and the public health and marine-hospital service of the treasury department, a report of which has just been issued. The investigation was conducted by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the pathological division of the former bureau, and Dr. M. J. Rosenau, director of the hygienic laboratory of the latter bureau.

Was Not Imported.

Foot-and-mouth disease was discovered among cattle in Pennsylvania, November 10, 1908, and was reported to the department of agriculture by the state veterinarian of Pennsylvania. A few days later it was found also in Michigan, New York and Maryland. In view of the strict quarantine maintained by the department of agriculture on imported live stock and the fact that the importation of ruminants from countries where this disease existed was prohibited entirely, the department considered it highly improbable that the infection was brought in with animals.

When, therefore, the disease was traced by inspectors of the bureau of animal industry to calves that had been used for vaccine by a Detroit establishment and the cases of longest standing were found among these calves, these facts caused Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, both of whom had gone to Detroit to make a personal investigation of the outbreak, to suspect that the vaccine was contaminated with the virus of the foot-and-mouth disease. As the United States public health and marine-hospital service was charged by law with the supervision of biological products used in human medicine, that service was requested to join the bureau of animal industry in making an investigation.

Sent to Stockyards.

A Pennsylvania company imported certain smallpox vaccine virus which was contaminated with the infection of foot and mouth disease. In May, 1908, some vaccine of this strain was procured by the Detroit house. Calves used by the latter firm in propagating vaccine were sent October 16 to the Detroit stockyards and thence on the same day to a farm near Detroit. On October 23 three carloads of cattle from points in Michigan reached Detroit stockyards and were put into the pens that had been occupied by the vaccine calves four days previously. Some were sold for slaughter at Detroit, while the remainder were shipped to Buffalo and some were reshipped to Danville and Watsontown, Pa., where the disease was first observed some days later. The disease spread to various places in Pennsylvania and New York and to one locality in Maryland.

Three separate series of experiments were made by Drs. Mohler and Rosenau. Young cattle and sheep were inoculated with vaccine virus obtained from both firms. Foot and mouth disease was produced in experimental animals by the use of vaccine of the same strain obtained from both sources, while other strains of vaccine tested gave negative results. The disease was also transmitted from one animal to another through several series, in two instances by natural modes of infection.

The investigation also indicates that the outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in New England in 1902-3 were probably due to contaminated vaccine of Japanese origin.

No Danger to Humans.

According to Doctors Mohler and Rosenau, foot and mouth disease is primarily and principally a disease of cattle, and affects man only secondarily and casually. Children are occasionally infected by drinking unboiled milk during the periods in which the disease is prevalent in the neighborhood, while persons in charge of diseased animals may become infected through contact with the diseased parts or by milking, slaughtering or caring for the animals. The disease, when communicated to man, however, is very seldom fatal, the affection usually being too slight to come to the notice of the family physician.

As soon as the facts regarding the contamination of vaccine, became known the licenses of the two firms involved were at once suspended, all the suspected vaccine virus on hand was destroyed and that upon the market withdrawn, and other measures of a radical nature were taken.

After an examination of every strain of vaccine upon the market it is stated that there is now upon the market no vaccine contaminated with the virus of foot and mouth disease. Regulations have been formulated with a view to preventing hereafter the propagation of contaminated vaccine virus. No instance of the transmission of foot and mouth disease to man through vaccine virus has been recorded, and it is considered doubtful, in view of the tests made, if it is possible to reproduce the disease in him by the cutaneous contamination commonly used in the process of vaccination.

The recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in live stock has been eradicated after vigorous work by the bureau of animal industry in co-operation with state authorities, involving the expenditure of the $300,000 by the federal government alone. T he quarantine on the last of the infected territory was removed April 24.

Mercerized Cotton.

From an article in The Craftsman.

Mercerized cotton was first introduced as a substitute for silk some 10 or 12 years ago, although the process for making it was invented about 1840 by a celebrated English dyer, John Mercer. He discovered that when cotton either in cloth or yarn, was subjected for a short time to the action of strong caustic alkali, and then thoroughly washed, the resulting material was much stronger than before, had shrunk very considerably, and had a much greater affinity for dyestuffs. Mercer patented his discovery and made some use of it in calico printing, but the process was nearly forgotten until, in 1889, it was discovered that by proper treatment cotton could by this means be made so lustrous as to compare not unfavorably with silk.

To make the cotton lustrous, the goods, after dipping into the strong alkali, are kept firmly stretched, and their strong tendency to shrink resisted until the alkali had been thoroughly rinsed off and the last traces neutralized with a little acid. If this is done carefully, when finally dried the cotton fibers will be found drawn out smooth and lustrous, while still retaining their new qualities of strength and increased dyeing power. To get good results in this process the materials treated, whether in yarn or cloth, must be made of the very best and longest stapled cotton, preferably Egyptian, and when well done the results are extremely satisfactory. The luster is not as good as the very best silk, but it is quite well marked, and for replacing the cheap grades of heavily weighed silks, as, for instance, for underwear, linings, etc., the mercerized goods are of very great value, owing to their strength and durability, as well as their cheapness.

All Who Would Enjoy

good health, with its blessings, must understand, quite clearly, that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to living aright. Then the use of medicines may be dispensed with to advantage, but under ordinary conditions in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time and the California Fig Syrup Co. holds that it is alike important to present the subject truthfully and to supply the one perfect laxative to those desiring it.

Consequently, the Company's Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna gives general satisfaction. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

DO YOU LIKE TO DRAW? That's all we want to know. Now we will not give you any grand prize or a lot of free stuff if you answer this ad. Nor do we claim to make you rich in a week. But if you are anxious to develop your talent with a successful cartoonist, so you can make money, send a copy of this picture with 6c. in stamps for portfolio of cartoons and sample lesson plate, and let us explain. The W. L. Evans School of Cartooning, 330 Kingmoore Bldg., Cleveland, O.

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SELL WIRE FISH TRAPS FOR US. We give half. Guaranteed. Sells like hot cakes. Sell at $2. Lilies Crowson, Linden, Texas.

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MARRY—Quick results. Send your description with 25 cents silver. H. J. Teeple, 315 N. Eighth st., Decatur, Ind.

DON'T ACCEPT an agency until you get my samples and particulars. Money Makers. Address SAYMAN, 2282 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FLORIDA FARMS, five miles Jacksonville. Five, ten acres, $2 acre down, $1 acre monthly; title guaranteed; good soil, water, hard roads, transportation. Realty Title & Trust Co., Farming Dept., Jacksonville, Fla.

SELL Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or commission. Full time or side line. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address Morotock Tobacco Works, Box Y-24, Danville, Va.

MARRY WEALTH AND BEAUTY—Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New plan. Box B. G., 314, Kansas City, Mo.

Down to Brass Tacks.

"It is a wonderful story," says the publisher to the new author, whose manuscript has just been accepted, "but you have failed in one important feature. You do not describe the way the heroine was dressed when the hero first met her. You'd better write in a paragraph about her clothes, but try to avoid the conventional."

The ingenious author, knowing the sameness of costume descriptions in the best sellers, and also knowing how to make an appeal to the feminine heart, wrote:

"Heloïse floated toward him, garbed in a $600 dress, a $250 hat, with a $98.75 mantilla over a $375 lace coat."

Snakes of East Africa.

Forest and Stream.

For one thing East Africa must have credit; snakes are not numerous, as they are in the south—at least I never have seen many. There are pythons, but they do not appear to be dangerous. I shall never forget how, down in South Africa during the war, I once awoke and found a black mwamba in bed with me.

The snake is absolutely deadly. It frightened me so that after the whole thing was over I went out and was sick. Fortunately, I was quite ignorant of the fact that it was under the blankets with me, and rolled out unconcernedly. Had I known it was there, in all probability it would have struck me.

Floating Island in the Androscoggin

One of the peculiar relics of the high water in the Androscoggin came ashore on the Lewiston bank of the river above the falls Friday. It was a regular floating island, which came drifting down and into shallow water. It was of quite respectable size, and on it were trees, several of them described as being six or eight inches in diameter. They were probably part of an overhanging bank which the water undermined, and when they broke loose were held together by the intertwined roots.

JUST LEADERS TO JAIL

iley Thinks That Is the Best Cure for Law Breaking.

ashington, May 14.—Referring dily to the U. S. Steel corporation charging that organization with ating the anti-trust laws of the try, Senator Bailey, in addressing senate on the tariff bill, declared if the officers of the law do their the steel trust would be dissolvand said that he expected eventuto see this done.

e added that if the present admination fails in its duty in that re- the people of this country would se better officials to represent n, and he declared his firm belief the officers of the steel corporawould be either imprisoned or e fugitives from justice.

Laugh at Fines.

ust put one of these malefactors great wealth in the penitentiary you will see the anti-trust law rced without any further violas," said Mr. Bailey. "Send one of e men who may be found violatether the interstate commerce law the anti-trust law to the penitenry and you will stop these violas by others. You cannot do it fines because when the court s a trust the trust fines the people, as long as the punishment is sured in dollars and cents they continue to violate the law. Men take the chance of pecuniary loss the hope of realizing a greater pelary gain. Send one of them to the tentiary and it will work like ic.

The millionaire," continued Mr. ley, who was receiving the rapt ntion of senators on both sides of chamber, "values one thing more n his fortune, and that is his lib- He does not love justice; he not love that peace of mind for ch others struggle. But he loves liberty."

Should Be Fugitives.

r. Bailey said that he expected the S. Steel corporation would be dised. Continuing he said: "I exto see its officers imprisoned or me fugitives from justice and if now charged with the administion of law fail to perform their y I have an abiding faith that the erican people will call into their vice another set of men, if not n another party, at least another of men from your party. The stals of today would become the inents of that day, and the insurs of this generation would be the dwarfs of the next generation. That as certain as any event in the fue can be."

X UP FRIENDSHIP

rance and Venezuela Get Together Again.

aris, May 15.—Following the amicable settlement of the difficulties been Venezuela and the French Cacompany a few days ago, the negotions between Jose De J. Paul, the nezuelan envoy, and the French ernment for the re-establishment diplomatic relations were brought a successful conclusion todoay. A tocol to this effect will be signed rtly.

DRAW THE COLOR LINE

Members of Congress Are Agitated by Presence of Negro.

Washington, May 15.—Five southern representatives arose in wrath and stalked from the house office building restaurant when a negro, W. T. Vernon, register of the treasury, sat down to lunch there. Speaker Cannon has been applied to by the southerners, who are Representatives Dies and Gerner of Texas, Sims of Tennessee, Candler of Mississippi and Stanley of Kentucky, who declare they will not patronize the restaurant if negroes are to be served there.

Mr. Vernon, whose name appears on all the money printed by the government, was at the house office building on business when midday arrived. He went to the small cafe in the house office building to lunch and was given a seat. When the southern members observed his presence they took their departure.

Now it is declared that unless Speaker Cannon acts in the matter Representative Gerner will bring it up on the floor of the house. Mr. Vernon, it is said, often has eaten in the senate restaurant, but it is divided into a public section, which is wholly public, and a private dining room, where senators and members of the house and their guests are served.

Speaker Cannon, it is announced, is considering the matter carefully, but it is thought doubtful whether any rule will be made on the subject, since the difficulty is one which is not likely often to arise. Moreover, Mr. Vernon is a federal official, appointed by the President, and whom the speaker is not disposed to affront.

IRRIGATION LANDS

Large Tract in Montana to Be Opened Soon.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—There will be opened to settlers large areas of farming land in one of the most beautiful valleys in the west when the Shoshone irrigated tracts will be opened to homesteaders on May 22.

Government experts describe the valley as one full of scenic grandeur, exceeding fertility and free from cyclones, blizzards or other severe storms. The irrigation project will eventually reclaim 150,000 acres of land, and is located east of the Yellowstone national park in northern Montana.

The farms are to be offered for settlement under the homestead law, subject to the charge of actual cost of supplying water to the land, which has been fixed at $46 per acre, payable in not more than ten annual installments, with no interest requirement. The settler, however, will be required to pay annually $1 per acre for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation system.

Just below the junction of the north and south forks the Shoshone river flows through a canyon of solid granite, with almost perpendicular walls several hundred feet high, in the narrowest portion of which the government is constructing an immense dam, which, it is said, will exceed in height every other structure of its kind in the world.

GETS SULTAN'S GOLD

Army to Make Use of Imperial Treasury.

Constantinople, May 14.—The minister of finance has decided that the cash found in the imperial palace of Yildiz, the residence of Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan, shall be used in meeting the expenditures incurred by the mobilization of the first and second army corps and the march on Constantinople to restore constitutional government. The funds amount to nearly $5,000,000.

RAILWAYS KILL 2,173

Death Rate Is Lowered Owing to Decreased Traffic.

Chicago, May 14.—Only 2,173 persons were killed on American railroads last year. During the same period not one life was lost on the railroads of Great Britain.

The 2,173 fatalities in the United States were a marked decrease in number from the preceeding year as shown in the special report of Slason Thompson, editor of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics. In beginning the report, which is based on statistics of the interstate commerce commission, Mr. Thompson says:

"There were 1,932 fewer fatalities to passengers and employes in railway accidents during the calendar year 1908 than in 1907. Comparing the returns of 1908 with those of the fiscal year 1906-'07, the decrease in fatalities was even more gratifying, being 2,173 or 43.4 per cent. Of these the decrease in passengers killed was from 570 to 292 or nearly 48.8 per cent, and in employes from 4,430 to 2,535, or 43 per cent.

Fatalities to passengers in train accidents decreased 70 per cent in the calendar year

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

ELIZABETH AYRES, EDITOR

MORNING THOUGHTS

SUNDAY

May we each send forth a brightening, gladdening influence to cheer and strengthen and uplift every weary, troubled pilgrim whom we meet on this day's journey.

MONDAY

I will be strong enough to return good for evil, to meet irritability with patience, unkindness with gentleness, and harsh words with quiet speech.

TUESDAY

Believe in the better side of men. It is optimism that really saves people.

WEDNESDAY

Believe in yourself, believe in humanity, believe in the success of your undertakings. Fear nothing and no one. Work, hope, trust.

THURSDAY

I do not know of any way so sure of making others happy as being so one's self.

FRIDAY

He who goes down into the battle of life giving a smile for every frown, a cheery word for every cross one, and lending a helping hand to the unfortunate, is, after all, the best of missionaries.

SATURDAY

If I cannot do great things, I can do small things in a great way.

THE GOOD OF FAITH

ELIZABETH AYRES

YOU might as well have faith in people instead of being suspicious of them. It makes life far more pleasant," said a comfortable sort of a woman who always looks for something good in everyone and usually succeeds in finding it.

"You know," she went on, "children have this gift of faith and are happy in it, and if we could only keep the gift so long as we live, life might be more of a glad, sweet song than it is for the majority of people. You know how it is with yourself," she said; "if some one believes and trusts in you, you are pretty sure to try to hold this belief and trust unbroken, and if this is the case with you, why should it not be the same with others? It must be a great nervous strain to be always doubtful and suspicious," she remarked, reflectively.

"Do you believe in everyone?" I asked, feeling a little skeptical.

"That is my first impulse," she answered, "and it is natural for me to follow it. Probably I am deceived sometimes, but what does that matter? I simply follow the old rule of try, try again. To have faith in humankind gives one a peaceful feeling and it is a strong factor in bringing and preserving peace. I talk as if I were delivering a lecture," she said, smiling, "but I have seen so much harm and unhappiness come through lack of faith, I get excited over it."

"Take married life, for instance," she said. "If there is lack of faith there can be no happiness. A husband and wife must have absolute confidence in each other if they hope to live happily together. The kind of faith I mean is the sort that does not require an explanation of every movement and insures belief in another's loyalty without reiterated protestations. I think women are more prone to go wrong in this respect than men. If a woman gets suspicious of her husband, even if it makes her miserable, she will persist in imagining things and watching signs and actions until she thinks she has circumstantial evidence enough to prove anything she has been watching for. This reminds me of a poem I read a short time ago regarding the change that frequently takes place when the sweetheart becomes the wife. One verse in particular I remember, and it fits in with what I have been saying:

'But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes
When the wife has frowns and sighs,
And the wife's have a watchful glitter,
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.'

"That 'watchful glitter' is a baneful thing to see in a woman's eyes. It means that she is in a turmoil of suspicion and if you take notice, you will usually see that her husband looks hunted."

"But what about misplaced confidence?" I ventured.

My friend made an impatient motion.

"Did you ever happen to think," she returned, "that the publicity which is given to cases of this sort proves they are the exception, not the rule? It may happen, you know, that one may be driven desperate by being suspicioned, and so decide to have the game as well as the name. This lack of faith is a bad habit. I'd far rather be trustful and take my chances of being deceived than to question the goodness of those with whom I come in contact. The knowledge that one is believed in goes a long ways towards making one worthy of that belief. Faith begets loyalty and truth, and it is an incontestible fact that what we give out, at least a part comes back to us in kind. That's all, for today," she said in conclusion, "except that I wish to remark, when in doubt, have faith."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Look up, lift up: Object: To aid, comfort, encourage and cheer; scattering sunshine along the way.

A NOVEL CHURCH SOCIAL

The following suggestions for effective Maytime tableaux are suggested in the May Housekeeper. A room with a stage and curtain is needed and as nearly all the characters can be children and no special uniformity of size is required, the number can easily be found in an average community.

A few explanatory remarks will be necessary before the first tableau. As the curtain rises, well to the left of the stage is seen a throne arranged to represent snow or ice. Cotton batting will aid in this. The surrounding scene represents midwinter. On the throne is King Winter with white hair and beard, looking old and tired. Around him are his attendant children, representing "Snow," "Ice," "Wind," "Hail," "Jack Frost," and so forth. They are grouped to present a pleasing picture and perhaps artificial snow can fall during the tableau.

Curtain.

The second tableau shows King Winter looking much frightened, half rising from his seat and looking to the direction from whence joyous music is heard (some rollicking summer song.) Startled fear is written on all the attendants' faces.

Curtain.

In the next scene there is action. "Youthful Spring" and attendants enter from the right—"Sunshine," "Summer Breeze," "Spring Flowers," "Spring Rain," and so forth, dressed in summer suits, happy and gay. But revolt is expressed on the part of Winter. Snowballs are hurled and Winter and attendants make threatening gestures, but Spring advances scattering flowers. Winter's party gradually moves toward exit on left, bows down in submission and poses for tableau.

Curtain.

The next scene shows Spring on the throne and only a little snow is visible on the ground, peeping here and there amid the leaves and flowers. Garlands are on all the heads of attendants. A May pole and ribbon streamers are to the right, each streamer held by an attendant. All the in bright pose. Then may come a crash of bright music and a May pole song and dance can end the scene.

Curtain.

Admission can be charged at the door and after the entertainment refreshments may be served in pretty ways. For instance, a well for lemonade may represent a real well, with vines covering the roof, a large jar hidden in leaves for the lemonade and a tiny bucket to draw it. Another place may have an enclosure with chairs and tables, and Japanese umbrellas decked with blossoms may form a canopy for this tea room, where tea and sandwiches and salads are sold. In a corner have branches stretched across swung with Japanese lanterns and twisted paper flowers, where ices and cakes are offered. In another corner have the "Old Apple Tree" in full bloom and swing (of rope) for the one serving. Here can be sold milk, cottage cheese, crackers and so forth, a little dairy maid waiting on guests.

If space is limited these features will have to be grouped.

TO THE "FUNNY WOMAN"

I like your letter, and, although I am far away, I want a word with you. Read as much as you like, but "talk" in that wet town of yours. How I would like to be there to help you. Keep on being a funny woman, and pray that as long as I stay—for I think one that reads good books must pray—I may be different from the crowd.—Another Funny Woman.

IS HAPPY AND HOPEFUL

I have been a reader of The Blade a number of years and should be very lonely without it. I enjoy the Cozy Corner so much and get lots of help from it, but I have never ventured in before. My home is not so far from the Blade building, as I live in Michigan, near the Ohio line.

This is a beautiful farming country, but our home is too small to be called a farm, and my husband not having any special trade, is just a laborer. We have one dear little girl ten years old. She is so much help and comfort to me. My health is poor and our income small, but withal I am happy and hopeful. Wishing you all good luck.—Hopeful Housewife.

BUNK IN A STORM

Dear Comrades on page sixth—Today our department was visited by a genuine hail storm. The day was pleasant and warm. The writer being engaged in an effort to put up some American wire fencing, and, as our fruit farm is on Division street, although 14 miles west of South Bend, Ind., we were just feeling fine, in view of the ease with which some of the brothers and sisters could express their views on paper. The time was about three p. m. when we distinctly heard a rumble in the west, then vivid flashes of lightning. Oh, but the roaring of the gathering storm was grand. Ever since I can remember I have enjoyed an approaching storm, either natural or artificial. A few large drops of rain fell, not quite as large as a quart cup, then a sprinkle of fine hail stones. Soon the hail grew larger and increased in size. The noise on the roof resembled a cracker store, wholesale, too, struck by a 62-pound shot at Vicksburg.

"Well," says one of our comrades, "How large were the hail stones?" Oh, we are safe in saying they were as big as a piece of chalk. Enough of them would have weighed a ton.

We have four or five acres of marsh pasture. The hail storm rather rattled the cows. They did not come to to be milked as usual, so we pulled on our rubber boots and went after the cows. We got them, but had to bring them "by water."—Bunk.

HOME LIFE

I hope you will welcome some one from Fostoria, O. As I have not seen a word from this part of the country I thought I would visit you. We have been reading The Blade for five years, and as I have been so interested in the mothers' letters regarding the training of children and making home what it should be, I could not keep quiet any longer for perhaps I can write something that will help some mother along. I have a boy nine years old, and a sweet little girl of one year, so I like to hear how other mothers train their children. I feel we are examples for the little ones and we should try to be cheerful around them and we should be with everybody. I agree with Bunk's advice not to speak evil of anyone. I like to be praised and I guess everybody does. I think this old world would be a better and happier place if we were praised more and blamed less. I believe there are two changeless sources of happiness. First the belief in God, and second, the habit of hard work toward useful ends. I love my family and like to work for the good of my home. When I have a little spare time I play some on the piano and sing for my own amusement and for the children. I think even a little music helps to cheer a home.—Violet.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE

I have so many times found helpful suggestions in the Cozy Corner, and have sometimes found discouragements, too, in reading what a great amount of work some of the sisters can accomplish. However, I see some of you are situated just as I am., but "it is a long road that has no turn," and when our little ones are grown up so they can relieve us of some of the tasks, then it will be different. We can bear any amount of labor and weariness, rather than lose one of our treasures, and for their sakes we must have a care for our health and strength, for the children can better endure a little neglect, than to be entirely bereft of a mother's love and care.

I have lived on a farm for two years and have found that poultry raising is an easy way for the farmer's wife to earn money. It is outdoor work, and pleasant occupation, too, and one in which you can interest the children and secure their help, but do not forget to divide the profits with them.—Happy.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED

How to serve celery: It is more generally served raw than in any other way. To prepare it for the table, trim off the roots; take off the outside stalks, trimming the root even with the remaining portion. Split the head into quarters from the root toward the ends. Throw these into cold water for half an hour, shake dry, and serve in a flat dish.

Stewed celery: The ingredients are a quart of celery cut into lengths of one inch. Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful salt, and a dash of pepper. Put celery into a saucepan and cover with boiling water; add a teaspoonful of salt; boil rapidly for thirty-five minutes, or until tender; drain, saving the water. Rub the butter and flour together; add a half pint of the celery water and stir until boiling; add the salt and pepper; shake over the fire; add the yolks of the eggs, beaten, then the celery, and turn at once into a heated dish.

Celery and tomato soup: One quart tomatoes; one pint chopped celery; one pint water; two tablespoonfuls butter, two of flour, one teaspoonful salt, and a dash of pepper. Put the water, the celery and the tomatoes into a saucepan; stew thirty minutes and press through a sieve. Add the butter and flour, rubbed together. Reheat, season and strain into the tureen.

Filling for floors that have large cracks between the boards: Dissolve a half pound of sizing glue in one quart of boiling water. Stir four pounds of yellow ochre and two pounds of whiting into three quarts of boiling water, then mix all together. Stir well and apply with a brush while it is hot. It may be used when cold, but it dries quicker if applied hot. First fill the cracks with the paint. After it dries, give it a thin coat of boiled linseed oil. Try it. Some of you model housekeepers, please send in helpful hints.—A Mother of Four.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Dont' pull away from your work because you don't like it. Slighting "your job" won't make it any pleasanter, and the chances are you won't have to do the same thing forever and ever.

Mrs. E. L. Smith:—Your letter makes you one of us. Come again and write more.

Mrs. W. H. Williams:—Will you send your address to the editor of The Blade Household?

A Sad Mother, Peggy and Ida L., we are glad to hear from you.

CHILDREN AND POLITENESS

Unless children are well mannered they are a constant source of annoyance and trouble to every one with whom they come in contact, and as their manners are wholly a matter of training, parents cannot begin too early to instill into their minds ideas of politeness.

It is said by foreigners that American parents are not good disciplinarians and that American mothers are quite indifferent to the need of planting in their offspring at a tender age the seeds from which good breeding grows. This critical foreign viewpoint is unfortunately often true and to be deplored, and there is no more effectual way of eradicating it than by a united effort to make children acceptable models of deportment. This does not mean to educate them into self-conscious little prigs, but it does mean to teach them the essentials of politeness, kindness and thoughtfulness, which will become a part of their natures and will effect their conduct for good throughout their lives.

One of the most important facts to teach young children that their place in the household should always be secondary to that of their elders. To allow little one to appropriate the most comfortable chairs, or to take the center of the room, claiming attention and interrupting the conversation of older persons, is to indulge them in deplorable selfishness.

It is now out of fashion for children to say "yes, ma'am," or "no, ma'am," instead of which they are taught to reply, "no, mother," "yes, father," or "yes, Mr. Blank," as the case may be. This is a most important point in good manners which cannot be too strongly insisted on. Make children acquire the habit of saying how-do-you-do and goodby without embarrassment, which constant practice eventually overcomes. If the child is shy she must be gently dealt with, but persistence will win her around. On no account allow a timid child to indulge her natural propensity for shrinking away from people, as this gives her an awkwardness most difficult to overcome in later years.

Forward, pert children require as much attention as the shy ones, for they must be checked and restrained. This is easily done if it is explained to them that bad manners make them unlovable. All youngsters like to be loved and will strive hard to improve when rewarded by affection. Winsome manners make the plainest children attractive, and parents owe it to them to make them so, remembering, however, that they teach quite as much by example as by precept.

Augusta Evans Wilson

Augusta Evans Wilson, whose death occurred recently at her beautiful home in Mobile, Ala., was the first southern woman to enter the American field of letters. She was born in 1835 and her first novel, Inez, was written when she was but fifteen years of age. Her father sent the manuscript to Harper & Brothers, who published it, and the book proved a great and immediate success. In 1859 her story called Beulah appeared, and was even more popular than her earlier effort. After this her novels were published at regular intervals and met with unvarying success, hundreds of thousands of copies having been sold in America and England.

At the opening of the Civil war, Mrs. Wilson rented a house in Mobile, and established a private hospital, where, for four years she nursed the Confederate sick and wounded, her unselfish labors greatly increasing the deep love with which she was universally regarded throughout the south.

Probably her best known and most widely read story was St. Elmo. She was paid large sums for her books. For the manuscrip of Vashti she received $15,000, and At the Mercy of Tiberius, published in 1887, she was paid a sum equally large. In 1907, Devota, her last novel appeared. Mrs. Wilson's novels were always of a h h moral purpose and with a clearly defined motive in view. In addition to the novels mentioned she was the author of Inmelice and A Speckled Bird.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Our discussion regarding what constitutes nobility in men and women was interrupted by our reunion. That being out and over, the few letters we have in hand concerning the nobility subject will be printed, and the matter ended. If discussions are continued too long they lose their interest and it is better to change the subjects frequently. Who will suggest a new topic for consideration?—Miss Prudence.

I would like to say a few words on the question now under discussion. It is a very broad question and there are many different qualities which would appear noble in different characters, and some things which appear noble in one character seem insignificant in another.

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good."

I think a woman to be noble must, first of all, be a Christian. She must be willing to perform whatever duty may lie in her path without being egotistical. A noble woman is one who can hear ill-natured remarks about herself or friends without in some way retaliating.

Literally the same may be said of man. I believe a really noble man is always a Christian. True, there are noble traits in many characters when the person makes no pretension to Christianity. It is a noble man who can say "no" when assailed by temptation.

The Bible teaches us to "Judge not, that ye be not judged," but it also says: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Do we not consider that the most noble man or woman is the one who obeys the Bible injunction. "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven:"

"Grant us, O Lord, the grace to bear,
The little pricking thorn;
The hasty word that seems unfair;
The twang of truths well worn;
The jest that makes our weakness plain;
The darling plan o'erturned;
The careless touch upon our pain;
The slights we have not earned;
The rasp of care; dear Lord today
Lest all these fretting things
Make heedless grief, Oh, give we pray,
The heart that trusts and sings."

King Henry XI., will not "your highness" favor us with another letter about New Mexico?

Grandpa, I especially enjoy your letters. I am twenty years of age and live in Cumberland Co., Ky. I wonder if I have any neighbor in this circle. I do not see any.—Ruby.

A real noble woman must be a Christian; not in name only, but in deed, also.

She will be kind to rich and poor alike; she will be patient and generous; brave and truthful. Of course, if she is a Christian she will be truthful. She must also be true and generous.

Cheerfulness, sympathy for the unfortunate and a forgiving disposition are all very noble in a woman.

A cheerful woman who can laugh away the shadows of this life and be merry in spite of trouble is surely a blessing to the man who chooses her for a life partner.

A cheerful woman makes a good mother, for there are so many little shadows of trouble that cross the family threshold to be conquered, it takes a strong hand and a cheerful mind to remove them.

A noble woman will not let pride conquer her better qualities; neither will she harbor hatred against those who wrong her, for it is true that hatred breaks the heart in which it is born.

Nobleness in a man consists of truthfulness, honesty, politeness, kindness, patience and bravery.

A noble man will not yield to the temptation of strong drink; use vulgar language; smoke and chew tobacco and puff cigaret smoke into the face of the fairer sex.

Strong drink and tobacco are the greatest drawbacks to civilization than all else. They demoralize the mind, injure the body, chase away vigor and hope, and wreck their slaves.

Wishing all a happy and prosperous year I remain a loyal member of the M. G. R.—Juvenile.

I have wanted to join you for some time, but I have not had the courage to write until today. I come now, asking admission and I promise if I am admitted to try to live up to the rules. I think your motto an excellent one, and if we would all try to live by it I am sure this would be a better world than it now is.

In regard to the question, "What do you consider noble in a woman?" I would say that I consider it noble to protect the helpless and unfortunate, and to be kind and gentle to all, especially to the aged, and to do all that is possible to relieve suffering humanity everywhere.

I consider it noble in a man when he stands for what he thinks is the right, amid all discouragements, even though he be alone and all others against him. I say it is noble in him to stand up for the right.

Perhaps I have written too long a letter already, and as I think I hear someone say, "I wish he would hush his chatter," I will say good-bye. You may know me by the name—Laurel Wreath from W. Va.

If you will accept a letter from a gray-eyed Virginia girl I shall be very much pleased to become one of the M. G. R. band. I live out in the country where there is plenty of fresh air. Although it is not as convenient to live in the country in winter as it is in summer, the country boys and girls have their sports the same as town boys and girls.

Most people have had, or will have gloomy days in life. We can have all bright, sunshiny days and not halt try, and we must have sunshine in our homes also, if not without. We must always look to the future, never to the past. I find the best way to forget the trials that come is to sit down at my piano and play over many different kinds of pieces. When I have finished I feel like a different person.—Grey-Eyed Virginia Girl.

M. G. R. AFFAIRS

Pretty soon we shall be "knee deep" in June. Doesn't it give you sort of a "careless" feeling?

"I wish, I can, I will—these are the three trumpet notes to victory," but you will have to do something more than blow a trumpet if you expect to have your wish come true.

Mountain Lad, White Rose, and Gladys from the Wild Rose State, I am glad you came.—Miss Prudence.

TO REMOVE BLUEING

When a waist or number of small articles get too much blueing, instead of washing them vigorously a second time, get a pan of water and heat it to the boiling point and add enough cream of tartar to make the water sour. Place the articles in this, let them soak for a while, and hang them in t hesun to bleach. This is one method of restoring lace which quickly takes blueing.

FASHION HINTS

A little empire frock for babies' wear is one of the new season's offerings. It has the tiniest, shortest yoke cut out in theconventional square which is daintily finished with beading, ribbon threaded.

The full skirt is gathered to the yoke and is trimmed on the bottom with groups of tucks and lace insertions. The little puff sleeves end in narrow lace frills. It is a sweet little frock and is entirely new in design.

Amateur dressmakers will probably find it difficult to decide just how to finish the necks of the collarless frocks and waists that will be worn this summer.

If the material is net there is no prettier decoration than a band of the net piped with silk or satin and braided in a simple design. Necks of tub dresses—where there is to be no contrasting yoke—may be trimmed with a threaded beading, and will be exceedingly pretty. A shaped band of lace outlined with baby ribbon velvet tied into little bows is a dainty finish to any frock made from any of the simple silks, using velvet to match the silk in color.

The kilted skirt and the loose jumper, reaching the knees, make a smart combination for girls, especially when the skirt is of blue serbe and the jumper of white duck, trimmed with blue galatea and white braid. For this reason many wish to wear this combination, but the style is a trying one and should not be adopted unless the little miss is either tall or slender.

A plump or a stoutly built girl should avoid such garments unless she decides to make blouse and waist of the same color, and even then they will not be particularly effective.

A pretty finish for the waist of a colored cotton or linen frock that meets a yoke of white embroidery or lingerie is made from white pique, four inches wide, is shaped to fit, with an extension in center front that runs down to the waist line.

This is buttonholed in small scallops with mercerized thread matching the color of the dress, and further decorated with groups of dots, varying in size. Any girl can make such an accessory if she knows how to sew.

WORK-STAINED HANDS

You often hear women who do hard work with their hands say, "My hands look perfectly dreadful, they are stained and hard, and I simply can't make them look clean."

This may be the case, but it is by no means hopeless, and if a little care is given to the hands each day they may be made to look and feel much better. Hands get into bad condition by not being washed often enough, and damage is done the nails and skin by permitting an accumulation of dirt to remain in the pores for several hours. When cleansing stained hands, soap and water should not be the first application, for nothing but a soft grease will be effective, and vaseline is the best dirt remover, as it penetrates all cracks, softening instead of hardening the matter. Soap and warm water used directly afterward extracts the grease, and bring the foreign matter with it. In cases of extreme soil mere washing leaves the skin in a dingy condition. This is the explanation of many unsightly hands and a defect that is easily remedied.

There are other oily applications as beneficial as vaseline for this purpose. Among them are sweet almond oil or soft cold cream. The necessary feature of these is that the application must be either liquid or one that liquifies quickly or it will not be a dust collector.

In using the grease, take a lump the size of an English walnut and rub it into the hands, going through the same motion as in washing, giving special attention to the finger tips and nails. Then the hands must be dipped into warm, not hot water. When the temperature is too high the tendency is to dry the skin. Any simple soap may be used, but strong kinds should be avoided. A nail brush is necessary, and an inexpensive one will be as cleansing as one that is costly.

As soon as the hands are wet they must be lathered, and then the brush rubbed over the soap and the whole of the palms and back scrubbed, brushing so the skin will not be irritated, yet sufficiently brisk to take out the dirt. The finger tips require several extra strokes. Rinsing must be thorough. Drying finishes the cleaning.

Drying is not the simple process that many persons think, and in the manner of doing it lies half the secret of having pretty nails. Each finger must be taken separately, the towel rubbed down the sides, back and front, beginning at the tip. The common mistake is to begin at the finger base and rub up, which simply trains the cuticle down over the nails and thickens the tips. Every nail must be wiped individually, commencing at the top and pressing gently down to the crescent at the base of the nail. Only in this way will good shape be preserved. The fact that knuckles are not thoroughly dried many times is the explanation of redness. They require special attention.

Men whose hands are soiled and stained by their work will find the grease scrubbing beneficial.

A WAYSIDE SEED

One would not dare to say how much Mrs. Capen paid the musician for playing at her reception; it was some fabulous sum, but, as she remarked, one must furnish entertainment, and this pianist was all the rage. When the first notes of the instrument rang out there was a hush for a moment in the brilliant rooms, then the buzz and the chatter went on with renewed vigor. The pianist's heavy eyebrows came together in a scowl, but he presently forgot himself in the joy of his creation.

Hannah White had been scrubbing for Mrs. Capen that day. It was late in the evening when she left the house. As she passed the open windows of the reception room the music burst upon her in all its thrilling beauty.

Hannah dropped on the grass in the shadow of a shrub. She was in no haste to get home; Jim was sure to be cross. It was not easy living with a man who had a temper. Hannah had about made up her mind to go back to her mother's. Jim could get along somehow. If he should miss her, so much the better; it would only serve him right.

"Life's hard on poor folks," thought Hannah, as she leaned her tired head against the piazza and listened.

At first the gay music came unmeaningly to her ears; then it deepened into fuller, richer tones.

"If there was only something real, like that!" sighed Hannah, out in the dark.

Suddenly the whole movement changed; a plaintive note crept in and grew into a wistful strain, which rose and fell with yearning tenderness, bringing a strange pain to Hannah's heart. She forgot everything but the longing of those searching notes. Then the sadness lost itself in a glad, sure chord, and the music stopped.

"Why," said Hannah, aloud, sitting up straight, "I didn't know I cared for Jim that way!"

The next day Mrs. Capen said it was money wasted to have music at a reception. Nobody ever listened to it. The musician thought so, too, only it was the music, not the money, he considered as thrown away. But Hannah sang over her wash tub, and looked so like old sweetheart days that Jim kissed her and called her "old girl," as he used to do.

"Not all that seems to fail has failed indeed. What though the seed be cast by the wayside and the birds take it? Yet the birds arrived."—Youth's Companion.

THE POETS' CORNER

THE WIDOW MALONE

By Charles Lever.

Did ye hear of the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
Who lived in the town of Athlone,
Alone?
Oh! she melted the hearts
Of the swains in them parts,
So lovely the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
So lovely the Widow Malone,

Of lovers she had a full score,
Or more;
And fortunes they all had galore,
In store;
From the minister, down
To the clerk of the crown,
All were courting the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
All were courting the Widow Malone.

But so modest was Mrs. Malone,
'Twas known,
No one ever could see her alone,
Ohone!
Let them ogle and sigh,
They could ne'er catch her eye,
So bashful the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
So bashful the Widow Malone.

Till one Mr. O'Brien, from Clare—
How quare;
It's little for blushing they care
Down there—
Put his arm round her waist,
Gave ten kisses, at laste;
"Oh," says he, "you're my Molly Malone,
"Oh," says he, "you're my Molly
Malone!"

And the widow they all thought so shy,
My eye!
Ne'er thought of a simper, or sigh—
For why?
But "Lucius," says she,
"Since you've now made so free,
You may marry your Molly Malone,
Ohone!
You may marry your Molly Malone.

There's a moral contained in my song,
Not wrong;
And, one comfort, it's not very long,
But strong:
If for widows you die,
Learn to kiss, not to sigh,
For they're all like sweet Mistress
Malone,
Ohone!
Oh, they're very like Mistress Malone!

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE

Well, father, I would like to know what you intend to do;
Why don't you give your boy a chance to earn some money, too?
If things continue as they have I'll labor all my life,
And never own a foot of land or a place to keep a wife.
The crops were never better and the fruit is stowed away,
I think it no more than fair that I should share the pay.
Or I will be compelled to go a little further west,
To hunt me up a pretty maid and build for her a nest.

CHORUS.

Give the boys a chance. Give the boys a chance.
I think it is no more more than fair to give the boys a chance.
For their homes will be our shelter, when our locks are thin and gray
And blessings will content us when at last we pass away.

There's time enough to speculate upon your plans for life.
The hair just sprouting on your face and your talking about a wife,
The height of your ambition seems to try to cut a swell.
You know you always had a share of what there was to sell.
It takes a little fortune to supply your food and clothes.
And that is not the only way in which the money goes.
Instead of running with the girls to every show and dance.
Roll up your sleeves and go to work and you will find a chance.
Chorus—Give the boys a chance, etc.

Don't be so hard upon our boy, he is our only son.
I'm sure the work he has to do is always gladly done.
He may have his faults, but you may hunt the world all around;
A better boy, I don't believe can anywhere be found.
So give him some encouragement before it is too late,
And build for him a dwelling place to bring his chosen mate;
For his home will be our shelter when our locks are thin and gray,
And blessings shall attend us when at last we pass away.
Chorus—Give the boys a chance, etc.

LITTLE BOY BLUE

By Eugene Field.

Under the hay-stack fast asleep,
Little Boy Blue is dreaming now,
While o'er the meadow run the sheep
And in the corn-field roams the cow.
Softly upon his bended arm
Nestles his head of golden hue,
While thro' the house and o'er the farm
Loudly they call for Little Boy Blue.

Little Boy Blue, come, blow your horn,
Wake from your slumbers soft and deep,
Hasten to save the golden corn,
Drive from the meadows the wandering sheep.

Little Boy Blue, dream on, dream on!
Slumber like thine the sinless know;
Soon will the springtime hours be gone,
Soon will the winds of winter blow.
Little we care if cow or sheep
Wanders at will the meadow through,
So, 'neath the hay-stack, fast asleep,
Dreameth our own dear Little Boy Blue.

DON'T GO, TOMMY

You will miss it, my boy, now mind what I say;
Don't spend all your money and time that way,
There is no one but idlers that loung about so.
Oh! I beg of you, Tommy, don't go!
We are feeble and old, your mother and me,
And kind as a mother has been sister you be.
To whisky shop, billiards and cards bid adieu.
Oh! I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.

CHORUS.

Don't you go, Tommy, don't go!
Stay at home, Tommy, don't go;
There is no one but idlers that loung about so.
Oh, I beg of you, Tommy, don't go!

Why won't you be steady and work like a man?
I can't hold the plow, but will do what I can;
There is so much to do and our grain must sow.
Oh! I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.
Besides there is corn and potatoes to plant;
You are young and can stand it; you know that I can't.
Let whisky alone, for it grieves mother so.
Oh! I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.

We watched o'er you, Tommy, in sweet Infancy,
While angels were silently beckoning thee;
At midnight we've knelt by your cradle so low.
Oh! I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.
Be kind to us, Tommy, we will soon pass away;
The farm will be yours at no distant day;
Eternity's blessing you'll reap if you stay.
Oh! I beg of you, Tommy, don't go.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN TO HIS SOUL

Alexander Pope.

Vital spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, Oh, quit this mortal frame;
Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying
Oh, the pain, the bliss of dying!
Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,
And let me languish into life.

Hark! they whisper; angels say,
"Sister spirit, come away."
What is this absorbs me quite,
Steals my senses, shuts my sight,
Drowns my spirit, draws my breath;
Tell me, my soul, can this be death?

The world recedes; it disappears!
Heaven opens my eyes, my ears
With sounds seraphic ring!
Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly!
O grave, where is thy victory?
O death, where is thy sting?

POEMS REQUESTED

These two poems are wanted: How the Deacon Took Us In, and Decoration Day at the Seashore.

"In the honeysuckle glen, far from the haunts of men," is a line from a poem wanted.

These poems are requested: In the City of Sighs and Tears; My Old New Hampshire Home; Take Me Back to New York Town, and The Burning of Chicago. The last named begins 'Twas night in the beautiful city the famous and wonderful city.

Answer This Question

When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Red Banks, Miss.—"Words are inadequate to express what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from a female disease and weakness which the doctors said was caused by a fibroid tumor, and I commenced to think there was no help for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman after all other means had failed. My friends are all asking what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Willie Edwards.

Hampstead, Maryland.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was weak and nervous, and could not be on my feet half a day without suffering. The doctors told me I never would be well without an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors, and I hope this valuable medicine may come into the hands of many more suffering women."—Mrs. Joseph H. Dandy.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

What more proof can any one ask?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

BY EXPRESS PREPAID TO YOU

DENNEHY'S

Old Underoof

4 —— FULL QUARTS FOR —— $5

in a plain package, express charges prepaid

Old Underoof is a soft, mellow whiskey with a distinctive taste and flavor that instantly pleases. It is well known to the public as a *Standard American Brand.*

CLEAR SPRING BOURBON } $3 per gallon enclosed in a plain box express charges prepaid

A superior four year old whiskey distilled in Kentucky

Write us to-day. We guarantee to please you or money will be promptly refunded.

CLEAR SPRING DISTILLING CO., Dept. 22, 216 Randolph St., Chicago

Orders for Colorado and the West must call for 6 gallons or 24 quarts by freight prepaid. Four quarts or more will be shipped by express prepaid at 20 cents per quart additional.

ee Help for Weak Stomachs

ldwell's Syrup Pepsin Sent Free Any Sufferer—Nature's Wonder-l Cure for Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles—Try It Free Yourself.

you suffer from a weak stomach, a lazy liver, from constipated bow-re you disgusted with salts, cathar-ls, purgative waters, etc.? Are you

to try nature's own cure, Dr. Cald-Syrup Pepsin? Thousands are cur-emselves with this wonderful reme-free trial bottle sent to your home rove to you that you, too, can be You need it if you suffer from any following symptoms of stomach, r bowel trouble:

ipation.	Sick Headache.
stion and	Torpid Liver.
psia.	Loss of Appetite.
Stomach.	Laziness.
Wind on	Flatulency.
Stomach.	Disturbed Sleep.
ss after eating.	Catarrh of the
sness.	Stomach.

t your address to Dr. W. B. Cald-ell Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill., free trial bottle will be sent to your This will prove to you stronger any words that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup is a remarkable laxative tonic and ure you. Druggists in all parts of untry have sold it for twenty years. ands of families keep it regularly house. It cures old, chronic cases long standing. It acts gently but rely and never gripes. Its tonic in-ete train the stomach muscles to do work naturally. In this way thou-have been cured and now need ne no more. Its pleasant taste rec-nds it to women and children. Its is vouched for to the government. rs are guaranteed or money is re-d.

d the doctor your address today for a trial bottle, and, also, if there is edical advice you want he will be to give it to you without charge. today and see for yourself that a s possible when the right remedy is

H JOB FOR DOVER

oan Is Appointed Bank xaminer for New York.

shington, May 14.—Elmer Dover, for-secretary of the Republican national mittee and Senator Hanna's secretary years, has been appointed chief d States bank examiner for New city. He will have control of all bank ex-ations in Greater New York with ensation equal to that of a cabinet r. The position pays about $12,000 a in fees. This appointment was made resident Taft as a personal compli-

Dover appointment is the biggest thus far credited to Ohio since the ning of the present administration. Dover is now in New York in con-e with Gus Hanna, the other ex-t, concerning his new duties. The intment was made by the treasury rtment. It will not require the ap-al of the senate.

ough Mr. Dover is personally pop-with politicians of all schools, the ncement of his good luck is some-in the nature of a surprise. He was tary of the national Republican com-n under George Cortelyou, but he classified, by common consent, as an ft man. He was succeeded in the cock regime by Hayward, of Ne-a. Soon afterwards he was made tary of the advisory board, the crea-f which was popularly attributed to or Murray Crane, of Massachusetts. was generally supposed at that time Dover was not in the inner circles timates of either Chairman Hitch-or Mr. Taft. The proposed appoint-, however, is taken to indicate that resident is well satisfied with him.

N'T CHARGE EXTRA

lroads Must Carry Ver-min at Regular Rates.

shington, May 14.—Guinea pigs, ts and rats and like small ani-must be transported by express panies at merchandise rates, an order issued today by the state commerce commission. fore the express companies exacted from shippers double handise rates for such ship-s.

HONORS PAID TYRANT

Captain Wirz, Who Ruled Prison at Andersonville, Is Extolled.

Andersonville, Ga., May 12.—The monument erected by the Georgia division, United Daughters of the Confederacy to the memory of Captain Henry Wirz, in charge of the federal prisoners confined at Andersonville in 1864-65, was unveiled here today with appropriate exercises.

The town was thronged with visitors, many of whom arrived in special trains. Scattered among the 3,000 or more southerners was a sprinkling of men and women of the north, some of whom have relatives at rest in the national cemetery nearby, numbered among the 13,000 warriors of the blue who died in the Andersonville prison. Those from beyond Mason and Dixon's line looked on in silence while tribute was paid to the memory of the prison commander.

Old Rebel FlFag FlFics.

The Stars and Bars of the confederacy were everywhere in evidence, and there was an abundance of spring flowers, beautiful floral designs, literally covering the base of the granite shaft which sends its slender apex to a height of 36 feet.

As the silken cords were drawn by Mrs. Perin, of Natchez, Miss., only living daughter of Captain Wirz, two thousand voices, led by a chorus of the Daughters of the Confederacy, joined in singing Dixie, following which the myriads of floral wreaths were piled high above the monument, adding to its massive appearance.

Wirz's Comrade Talks.

Addresses were made by Pleasant A. Stoval, editor of the Savannah Press; Dr. J. C. Olmsted, of Atlanta, and Captain L. P. Park, of Augusta. The last named was on duty at Andersonville for a time and gave an interesting account of his personal recollections of the military prison. The singing of Maryland, My Maryland, by the large chorus, the firing of a salute by the military company of Americus, Georgia, and the sounding of the taps brought the eercises to a close.

Captain Wirz was a native of Switzerland, the date of his birth being 1822. After the close of the civil war he was tried by a military commission at Washington, D. C., on charges of murder and flagrant cruelty to prisoners in his care, contrary to the customs and laws of civilized warfare, was convicted, condemned to death and executed at Washington, November 10, 1865.

TO BUY WRIGHT CRAFT

British Army Will Try Out Aeroplanes.

New York, May 15.—Reports that Great Britain is about to take up experiments with Wright aeroplanes met with partial confirmation yesterday with the arrival here of Col. James Templer, aviation expert of the British army, who came to America to visit the Wright brothers at Dayton, O. He expressed the unofficial opinion that the English army will purchase one or more of the Wright machines.

"The Wright brothers," he added, "are head and shoulders above all the other aeroplanists of the world."

Col. Templer said the subject of aviation is occupying the attention of military men abroad to a far greater degree than in this country.

"In Great Britain," he said, "We are beginning to see that the balloon and the aeroplane are likely to play an important part in the warfare of the future, especially in the case of an insular country such as ours."

After visiting the Wrights at Dayton, the English officer will go to Fort Meyer, Va., to witness the airship tests there.

CALL IT A BLUFF

French Government Has No Fears of a Strike.

Paris, May 15.—The government today regards the strike of the government employes, particularly the postmen, as virtually ended. The bombastic speches and resolutions delivered at the strikers' meeting of yesterday have had no sequel, and the threat of a railroad strike is considered as a pure "bluff."

More strikers returned to work this morning. They entered the movement from professional motives, but they are now alarmed by the revolutionary designs of the leaders. Moreover, the General Federation of Labor, perceiving that the psychological moment has passed and that the movement is doomed to failure, is no longer anxious to associate itself with a lost cause.

NABENSHUE SAYS AIRSHIP WILL BE MENACE TO CITIES

at cities will be defenseless st airship attacks at night—not se bombs might be dropped from ips, but because the city might ired easily—is a probability in are suggested by Roy Knabenshue o aeronaut, in a current issue of Arrowhead, a Western Magazine shed in Los Angeles, where Kna-ue recently made some sensa-l flights. The feat that most ed the Californians was Kna-ue's flight from Los Angeles to dena, where he is making flights the direction of the board of Knabenshue made the fifteen from Los Angeles to Pasadena hour and carried with him his er-in-law, L. M. Rakestraw. e article in The Arrowhead de-s Knabenshue's early experi-e in aerial navigation and told tail of his night flight over Los les. He was required when he that flight to drop a paper bomb he city hall. He executed the ission with ease.

attempt was made to muffle the p engine on the night flight and irship was not sent very high, so it could be followed easily. There ome trouble due to the condens-f the gas, but this was overcome the ship sailed over the city be-the heat from the lights and ings again caused the gas to ex-pand. Knabenshue says:

"There is no doubt that an airship can be maneuvered at night, and as a war measure this has tremendous possibilities. Had I gone to the height of a thousand feet, easily attained, no one could have located my ship, yet I could have definitely located the lay of the city.

"The greatest damage that might be brought about in this way is not, as seems to be popularly supposed, with bombs, but in a quieter and infinitely more terrible fashion. It will be feasible to carry some mixture which, when dropped and thereby exposed to air, will burst into flames and set fire to anything on which it lands.

"It could be carried so that it might be dropped without damage to the aeronaut or his craft, while still dealing awful destruction to a practically unprotected city.

"It would be a virtual bombardment of fire, against which the only feasible defense is a competent fleet of airships, for the ablest military authority can at present suggest no good method of repulse from the ground. And if, as could be done even in this present year, a fire-dealing chemical were rained on the city in many sections, no power could cope with the conflagration."

Knabenshue said the climate of California is particularly good for aerial navigation. He said he would sooner fly than run a motorcycle on a race track.

TRY TO WRECK TRAIN

Bold Western Band Sends the Engine Crashing Into Passenger Cars.

Spokane, Wash., May 17.—Following the holdup of a Great Northern passenger train by six bandits between Colbert and Mead, 12 persons were injured when the locomotive and the mail car, cut off from the rest of the train, ran back wild after the bandits had rifled the mails of an unknown amount and collided with the rest of the train, which had been left standing where the bandits got possession of the train.

Having taken the detached mail car down the track a considerable distance, the robbers looted the registered mail, and reversing the engine, sent the locomotive and the mail car crashing back into the passenger coaches.

Tries to Prevent Crash.

The conductor saw the wild cars backing down the track 25 miles an hour, and with another trainman placed a tie on the track to stop thir flight, but the cars, though partly stopped by this means, plunged into the coaches, throwing passengers from their seats, cutting them with glass from broken windows. A train man nerved to the task, sprang aboard the locomotive as the collision occurred and shut off the steam, stopping the havoc.

When the train reached Colbert late last night, some switching had to be done. While the engine crew was busy at this work, two men sprang into the cab and thrusting a revolver against the bodies of Engineer William Miller and Fireman John Hall, ordered them to do as commanded. The engineer and the fireman complied and the mail cars were cut off from the rest of the train by four other robbers. The locomotive and the mail cars then ran up the track a few miles. Then the engineer and his fireman were forced to leave the cab.

Force Clerk to Open.

Two of the robbers went to the door of the mail car and ordered it opened. Their command was obeyed by Benjamin F. Strumpf, mail clerk, who was hurried away from the cars with the engine men by a dozen revolver shots. Manning the locomotive themselves, the outlaws took the mail cars down the track and looted the registered mail. Then they started the locomotive back towards the rest of the train and escaped.

Conductor C. L. Robertson had a brakeman cut in the telegraph wire to send word to Spokane. While he was busy telegraphing, about a half hour after the locomotive and the mail car had disappeared, he saw the powerful locomotive careening towards the coaches, in which many persons were asleep, as the robbers had acted quietly in seizing the mail car. Many of the passengers knew nothing of the holdup until awakened by the collision that was only eased by the quick work of the train men.

As soon as Conductor Robertson realized that a collision was imminent he called on the brakemen and porters to aid him. While the conductor and another man threw a tie across the track, a brakemen stood ready to board the cab as soon as the shock of the collision checked the impetus of the wild locomotive. The mail car was partly derailed by the tie and the wheels plowed into the ballast, while the steam impelled the locomotive wheels to whirl on the rails.

The brakeman was instantly in the cab, where he seized the throttle and shut off the steam and applied the brakes. Passengers tumbled from seats and berths, rushed out to ascertain the cause of the shock. None was fatally hurt.

Deputies Hurry to Scene.

Two special train loads of deputies were hurried from Spokane when the word of the holdup was received and doctors were taken along to care for the injured. No trace of the robbers was found today.

While it is reported that the bandits obtained a large sum of money from the registered mail, the amount being placed at $20,000, railroad officers and mail inspectors say the amount stolen is not known. One of the bandits who entered the car was more than six feet tall and evidently was an experienced engineer. As the two robbers entered the car, this man said to the engineer:

"You have heard of us before," indicating that they had been involved in similar holdups in the vicinity of Spokane, within the last few months.

ROBBED ONLY RICH

Young Outlaw Chief Slain in Russia.

Mohilev, Russia, May 14.—The noted robber chieftain Savitzky, the "Robinhood" of the Russian revolution, has been killed by members of the rural guard. With three members of his band, Savitzky was surrendered by the guard two days ago in a neighboring village, and after a fight that lasted for four hours, all four were killed.

Savitzky, who was a high school student when he took to brigandage, had been the terror of the police of the provinces of Tchernigov and Mohilev for several years, but he was a source of amusement to the rest of Russia on account of his daredevil exploits.

He delighted in playing fantastic tricks on the police. He masqueraded under their very noses and pitted his ingenuity against theirs by announcing in advance the crimes he intended to commit. He repeatedly disguised himself and joined the detachments sent out to search for him without the authorities being the wiser.

Once, on a wager, disguised as a priest, he visited the governor of this province and various other officials. It was his custom to rob only the rich, and he distributed his spoils among the peasantry with a lavish hand. He was betrayed by a member of his band.

HOW MAINE BLEW UP

Sigsbee Calls It Turning Point in History.

Washington, May 17.—For the benefit of the Maine Memorial association, which purposes to erect in the national capital a suitable monument to the American sailors who met their death in the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, retired, who was in command of the fated vessel at the time, last night gave an illustrated lecture here describing the disaster.

He was introduced by General Horace Porter.

"In many ways it is made obvious that public sentiment regarding the Maine has continued beyond ordinary bounds," said Admiral Sigsbee. "Many disasters have occurred before and since, yet none in recent times has held public interest like that of the Maine. Her destruction was a turning point in our own history and in the history of Spain—a turning point for the better in both cases, let us hope."

RASH ALL OVER BODY

Awful, Crusted, Weeping Eczema on Little Sufferer—A Score of Treatments Prove Dismal Failures.

CURE ACHIEVED BY CUTICURA

"My little boy had an awful rash all over his body and the doctor said it was eczema. It was terrible and used to water awfully. Any place the water went it would form another sore and it would become crusted. A sore or more physicians failed utterly and dismally in their efforts to remove the trouble. Then I was told to use the Cuticura Remedies. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and before we had used half the Resolvent I could see a change in him. In about two months he was entirely well. George F. Lambert, 139 West Centre St., Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 26 and Nov. 4, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

MAKES WAX FROM WEED

Mexican Finds Secret That Promises Him Great Riches.

The discovery by Oscar Pacius, of Monterey, Mexico, of a process for extracting wax from the candelilla weed has created a new and important industry in Mexico and Texas.

The candelilla weed is a desert plant which grows abundantly upon many million of acres of semi-arid land in Northern Mexico and parts of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. It is one of the types of vegetation peculiar to the Southwest which long had been looked upon as useless. It was despised by cattlemen because it has the faculty of forming such a dense growth upon lands as to shut out the grass and thus injure the range for grazing purposes.

Land owners who have this formerly despised weed growing upon their holdings now find themselves in a fair way to reap a fortune from the utilization of the plant. This already is being done in Mexico, and steps have been taken in Texas to carry on the manufacture of wax from the plant.

When it was discovered a few years ago that a good grade of crude rubber could be manufactured from the guayule shrub experiments were begun by Mr. Pacius and others with various other kinds of wild vegetation. Mr. Pacius found that the candelilla contained wax to the amount of 3½ to 4 per cent. He perfected a process of extracting the wax, and it is in practical operation in several factories that have been established in Northern Mexico.

The new industry is having a rapid growth. It is predicted by men who are familiar with the different varieties of commercial wax that it will not be long until the principal source of supply of that product will come from the candelilla plant. It means an enormous increase of wealth to the people of Texas, Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico, where this plant is found in its native state.

The manufacture of this vegetable wax already is on a paying commercial basis. The demand for the product comes at this time chiefly from Germany, and the factories which are in operation are making regular sipments to Hamburg. The present price of Mexican is $600 gold per ton. It is said that about thirty tons of the weed are required to make one ton of the crude wax. The same factory that manufactures the crude wax from the plant also puts the product through the refining process.

The cost of producing a ton of the wax is $75 gold. One important and valuable advantage of the new industry is that the refuse of the weed is available for fuel for the factory.

The land upon which the candelilla weed grows profusely is producing a big revenue per acre in the localities where factories have been established. It is said that where land is well set in the plant it can be made to yield a profit of $200 to $300 gold per acre per annum. It has been demonstrated that cutting off the stems of the plant close to the ground causes it to multiply its shoots, and the yield will be increased each year until the whole surface of the ground is densely covered with the weed.

It is asserted that the demand for vegetable wax in Mexico and many foreign countries is far in excess of the available supply. A vegetable wax is made in Brazil from the carnauba plant. The candelilla product has been tested by electrical and other concerns in Germany and Austria and pronounced first class. Its superior hardness has caused it to be in demand for the manufacture of phonograph records, pharmaceutical articles, varnishes, shoe leather and wood polishes, insulation in electrical wiring gums and candles. In Mexico alone the annual consumption of candles is enormous. In every village and town candles constantly are burning in the Catholic churches, and wax tapers are in use in many homes.
row.

STOPS SLAUGHTER

Roosevelt Writing About Adventures.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 15.—Theodore Roosevelt, who is at present the guest of George McMillan at the Ju Ja ranch, whither he repaired from his camp at Machakos, in the Athi river country, spent his first day at the ranch in his room resting from the fatigue of his journey.

He has, however, begun work on a series of articles describing his adventures up to date. This was yesterday, and today Mr. Roosevelt continued writing, but he found time also to visit parts of the McMillan estate and to discuss the prospects of sport with F. C. Selous, the well known English hunter, and his host. Mr. Roosevelt will resume his shooting expeditions on Monday of next week.

CALLS ON SULTAN

Leishman Is Treated With Great Affability.

Constantinople, May 17.—John A. Leishman, the American ambassador to Turkey was received in audience by the new Sultan, Mehemed V, today, for the purpose of presenting his new credentials which arrived from Washington last Saturday.

Mr. Leishman was attended by Secretary A. C. Turner and M. Gargiulo, the dragoman of the embassy. His majesty was most agreeable and sent a cordial message to President Taft. Following the audience the Grand Vizier called upon Mr. Leishman.

QUEEN IS HONORED

King Manuel Bestows Orders on His Mother.

Lisbon, May 17.—King Manuel has bestowed upon his mother, Queen Amelie, widow of King Carlos, the decorations of three orders for the heroism displayed by her majesty on the occasion of the assassinations of her husband and son in February of 1908. These orders are the Order of Crist, the Order of Santiago and the military Order of Saint Benoit D' Aviz.

The decree recites that after King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz had been shot dead the queen, with noble courage and maternal instinct flung herself in front of her son, Manuel, and endeavored to thrust aside the weapon of Costa, leveled at him. Her escape was remarkable. The bullet struck her corsage, was deflected, and grazed the forearm of the prince. The cabinet has given its unanimous approval to these decorations, never before conferred upon a woman.

His majesty has decorated also the policeman who shot Buissa, the man who killed the king, with the Order of the Tower and the Sword. This decoration gives the recipient the rank of an officer and entitles him to a royal pension.

TORN BY BIG WINDS

Several Killed, Many Injured in Tornadoes Sweeping Three States.

Kansas City, May 15.—A series of tornadoes in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma last night killed a dozen persons, injured about 100, devastated Hollis, Kas., wrecked a train and did great damage to property.

Twenty-five persons were hurt, several seriously, and much property was damaged in Mount Washington and Fairmount Park, suburbs, at dusk last night. It is believed that five of the injured may die. Among the most seriously hurt are Mrs. James O'Gara, her father, mother and 5-year-old boy; Mrs. Mary Robinson and baby; Mrs. George Root and two children, Mrs. Ferguson.

Houses Are Blown Down.

All of them were injured when the houses they occupied were blown down. Mrs. De Benardi was in the woodshed when her house blew over, and she thus escaped death. A heavy wind accompanied by a blinding rain and hail storm prevailed throughout the city. Much minor damage was done and traffic was delayed.

Twelve persons were injured when a Wabash passenger train ran through an open bridge into Bull Creek near Randolph.

The train, one of the first of the through trains to be used in the combination Union Pacific-Wabash Transcontinental service recently inaugurated, crashed into a steel twin bridge spanning a creek one mile north of Randolph. The bridge piers had been undermined by recent high waters and the fact that the train was proceeding slowly was all that prevented a fearful disaster. The engine went down, the mail car and baggage car folded together and hung suspended over the river. The first passenger coach was thrown off the track and stopped. In this coach eight passengers were injured. John Utz, a brakeman from Kansas City, was the most seriously injured.

Work Train Is Wrecned.

William Ackerly, a Santa Fe engineer, was killed while working with a bridge gang between Great Bend and Kinsley. Frank Nicholson, a conductor, was also killed. The tornado wrecked the work train of which Ackerly was engineer, and blew it into a ditch. Several members of the crew were blown 100 feet or more.

A blinding rain and hail storm accompanied the wind in all three states. Many washouts interrupted railroad traffic. Electrical disturbances crippled telegraph and telephone wires.

DYING MAN HEARS OWN FUNERAL SERMON.

Gas City, Ind., May 14.—On his death bed Elias B. Burns, 88 years old, today heard his funeral sermon preached.

After he had been advised by his physicians that he could live only a few hours more, Mr. Burns summoned his minister, Rev. Henry Schwan, and forty of his friends and neighbors, and asked them to give him the satisfaction of attending his funeral service in his bedroom. Hymns were sung and Mr. Schwan preached a sermon after reading the eighth chapter of Romans. After the service the sick man seemed stronger, but later lapsed into delirium.

SEES A BOOM AHEAD

Corey Is Confident That Prosperity Is Coming.

New York, May 13.—William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, sailed today on a vacation trip to Europe. He was a passenger on the steamer La Provence, for Havre.

Mr. Corey spoke optimistically of steel conditions and declared that with an early tariff adjustment and average crops a speedy return of prosperous conditions might be expected.

"Since the early part of March," said Mr. Corey, "there has been a gradual and well-sustained improvement in the steel industry in general and this improvement has been particularly noticeable in the companies of the United States Steel corporation. We are now working on a 70 per cent basis of normal capacity—the highest since October, 1907. This improvement is due to a natural and healthy demand for steel products. There has also been a gradual improvement in prices."

ALIMONY MUST BE PAID WHILE DIVORCED WIFE LIVES

Chicago, Ill., May 14.—Divorced men received a shock from Judge Farlin Q. Ball that caused not a few of them to seek the advice of lawyers at once.

Although divorced fifty years, was the purport of the bombshell exploded by the jurist, and although no mention of alimony was made in the decree, no divorced man is safe from the payment of that peculiarly irksome obligation so long as his former wife lives and fails to remarry.

Judge Ball calmly announced from the bench that, while a decree of divorce ended the other marital obligations, the duty of a husband to support his wife and her right to demand and receive such support was not thereby ended. He further held that only the death of one of the parties, remarriage of the woman or a stipulated sum of money accepted by her in lieu of alimony at the time of obtaining her divorce could prevent the divorced wife from demanding alimony at any time she felt the need of such support, and the court felt her former husband was able to render her such.

Ruling as Interpreted.

In other words—that is, in plain American language—a wife who obtained a divorce twenty-five years ago, or even fifty, according to Judge Ball, can bob up unexpectedly and, having discovered that her former spouse has become wealthy or merely well fixed, may go into court and successfully demand her "rights."

That is, of course, providing she hasn't married in the meantime or did not accept a stipulated alimony when she was divorced.

Even though the divorced husband has married again, become the father of ten children, and may be even a grandfather, the former wife's rights to alimony are not thereby hampered or annulled in any way.

Ouch!

Furthermore, Judge Ball declared that his novel decision was backed up by a ruling of a Pennsylvania court made many years ago, and by one other decision of more recent date. Several leading attorneys, when questioned about the decision, declared it was good law and had been since the days of Blackstone.

Judge Ball rendered his decision in the case of Mary N. Cobb vs. William H. Cobb. Mrs. Cobb was divorced from her husband on June 13, 1901, on charges of infidelity, which her husband admitted. The decree of divorce was silent as to alimony. Recently Cobb fell heir to $50,000, and on April 28, 1909, Mrs. Cobb, through her counsel, Benson Landon, appeared in court and demanded alimony. She set up the facts that she had never remarried and that her income as a bookkeeper was insufficient for her needs.

Although the couple had been divorced eight years, Judge Ball, after a few days' study of the case, ordered that Mrs. Cobb be paid alimony. He did not fix the amounts to be paid, leaving this for agreement between counsel.

"The question before the court," the decision reads, "is whether it has power on the petition filed in the original cause, to allow alimony to a wife subsequent to the term in which the decree of divorce was entered, where the bill and decree each is silent in regard to alimony.

Gist of the Ruling.

"A proceeding for divorce is sui generis. It is the duty of the husband to support his wife in a manner commensurate with his means during the life of both parties. The death of either ends the liability. The decree of divorce ends the other marital obligations, but the duty of the husband to support his wife, and her right to demand and receive such support is not thereby ended. Hence, upon principle, if at any time, after the final decree and within the lives of both parties, the wife becomes in actual need of such support and the husband is amply able to contribute it, alimony should be awarded to her.

"The principle is subject to the limitation that, if prior to or at the time of the decree the question of alimony was raised and decided against the wife, it cannot again be brought forward; the maxim of rejudicata forbids it.

"The petition shows sufficient ground for not asking alimony in the decree by alleging that at the time the defendant had no means nor property. The changed circumstances of the defendant now justify her in asking relief."

25 ARE DROWNED

Overloaded Boat Goes Down in the Ohio River Below Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 12.—Twenty-five persons were drowned by the sinking of a ferryboat at Shoenville, a short distance below this city, last night.

John Deer, who lived on the river bank, heard cries for help, went out in a skiff and saved eight lives. Part of that number of men he put into his boat, while others held to the side of it and were rowed ashore. One man swam to the bank and was saved. It is thought not another of the thirty reached shore.

Boat Was Overcrowded.

The boat is said to have been intended for not over twenty persons and it is said it was dangerous to attempt to carry as many as twenty-five in it. But all the men wanted to get across the river on the first trip of the boat and thirty of them crowded in.

As the men started out in the boat, one of them is said to have remarked that it seemed to him to be overcrowded and he feared it was not safe to attempt the trip in it.

When the boat reached the middle of the stream where the water is perhaps twenty feet deep the boat suddenly sank.

There was no explosion, no leak was sprung, but the boat simply sank beneath the weight it had been bearing and went to the bottom. As it sank it caused a suction which took many of the men down with it. Others attempted to swim ashore, but were chilled by the cold water and became exhausted before reaching the shore. So far as is known, but ten of the men reached the shore.

Few Near to Give Aid.

The region is sparsely settled in the vicinity where the accident occurred and it was some time before news of the accident spread. One of the men who succeeded in swimming ashore ran to a telephone and gave the alarm.

Boats were at once put out in the hope of rescuing some straggling swimmer, but the task seemed hopeless, as so much time had elapsed before help was secured. Two of the men saved were brothers of Henry Vogell, who was drowned.

KERMIT LOST AND FOUND

Young Hunter Rides in Jungle All Night Alone.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 14.—It was learned today that Kermit Roosevelt lost his way from his father's camp near Machakos last Friday and spent an entire night alone on horseback riding through a region unknown to him. On Saturday morning he turned up at Kiu, a station on the railway, inquiring there the way to camp. He was given the desired directions.

The region in which young Roosevelt was lost lies between the Athi river and the Uganda railway. Kiu, where he finally found himself, is about fifty miles below Nairobi and thirty or forty miles southeast of Machakos. There is an old cart road from Machakos to Kiu, but otherwise the country and the region thereabouts is very sparsely inhabited by natives of the Wakamba tribe, a peaceful people engaged chiefly in agriculture.

"BOBS" CELEBRATES

Field Marshal Observes His Golden Wedding.

London, May 17.—Lord Roberts is today celebrating the golden anniversary of his wedding and so popular is "Bobs," as he universally is called, that the event has assumed something of the character of an imperial festival. Except during the race meetings the telegraph office at Ascot never has known anything to compare with the rush of messages that have been arriving all day long from all parts of the empire congratulating the field marshal. The king and queen were among the earliest to remember the day, and the newspapers are full of eulogies of the veteran soldier.

24 MUTINEERS SWING

Another Batch of Executions in Constantinople.

Constantinople, May 12.—Constantinople witnessed another batch of executions this morning, when twenty-four mutineers of the army and navy were hanged in public within the city limits. This makes a total of thirty-eight executions within the capital since the revolution of April 13.

Four of the men today were hanged near the sultan's palace, eight at the marine barracks, eight in the Djinzi Meidan quarter of Stamboul, and four at the war office.

TAKAHIRA WANTS PEACE

Ambassador of Japan Makes an Appeal for International Friendship.

Cambridge, Mass., May 13.—"Peace," was the subject of an earnest address by Baron Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, at a dinner of the Cosmopolitan club last night.

"For a stranger like myself," he said, "it is a bold attempt to appear as a speaker before an audience like this—learned and learning. I was not ready with anything to speak about when you asked me, a few days ago, as to the subject of my address. I then thought that as we are misunderstood in some quarters as warlike nations, as if we always think about making war and plundering the land and pocket of somebody else, it would be well to say something about peace, not only for our sake, but for yours.

Depends Upon the Spirit.

"Last year on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington, Mr. Elihu Root, then secretary of state, now senator, said: 'The matters in dispute between nations are nothing: the spirit which deals with them is everything.' It is the spirit which is important more than anything else for the adjustment of controversies, and, therefore, it is the spirit which has more to do than anything else with the maintenance of peace.

"It seems therefore desirable that every effort should be used to foster such a spirit among nations, and to that end it appears to me that necessary steps should be taken by the arbitrators to suggest to the parties interested, if there are brought any questions which have not been thoroughly discussed, to reconsider such questions with a conciliatory spirit, in order to settle them between themselves as much as posisble."

Bernstorff Praises Eliot.

Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, also was present, and in his speech gave high praise to President Eliot.

"I will only say," he said, "that my sovereign, the German government and the German nation very highly appreciated the friendly attitude President Eliot has always shown towards German science and the energy with which he promoted the idea of exchanging professors with Germany and granting scholarships for the purpose of creating a permanent friendly intercourse between Germany and the American universities.

"Among the forces making for good will between nations, one of the foremost is mutual intimate knowledge of their culture. If we are reciprocally truly at home in the spiritual world of our two nations, we will recognize the close interdependence and be filled with the desire to promote their mutual understanding."

STRIKE NEAR COLLAPSE

Chamber Endorses Policy of Government and Struggle Is Abandoned in Many Towns.

Paris, May 14.—Unless the postal employes' strike makes vast strides today, it is regarded almost certain that the movement will collapse in a few hours.

The session of the chamber of deputies yesterday ended in signal victory for Premier Clemenceau, when the government's policy with regard to the postal strike was endorsed by a vote of 454 to 59, including also the government's insistance that the postal employes and other functionaries have no right to strike. Immediately afterwards the chamber passed a general vote of confidence in the government, 360 to 159.

M. Barthou, the minister of public works, posts and telegraphs, asserted during the debate that only 2,367 out of 24,205 postal employes in Paris and the department of the Seine, are out, and that conditions in the provinces were even better.

Instead of showing an increase this morning, the number of striking postal employes in the city seems to have diminished. The leaders of the strike, however, still talk desperately of unexpected developments, including the declaration of a general strike by the General Federation of Labor. On the other hand, the authorities, with the endorsement of the chamber of deputies behind them, insist that the movement will collapse totally in a few days without recourse to the elaborate reserve arrangements that have been perfected.

At Lyons, Toulouse, Marseilles and some other places the strikers today abandoned the struggle and returned to their posts.

At the meeting of the postal employes another resolution was adopted to continue the fight to a finish. Although the leaders claimed that there were 8,538 strikers in Paris, and twenty-five cities in the provinces were without postal services, a tone of desperation was discernible in the speeches.

HISGEN QUITS HEARST

Candidate for Presidency Is a Democratic Candidate for Senate.

Boston, May 13.—Thomas Hisgen, of West Springfield, is, according to a statement given out at the Boston headquarters of the Democratic state committee, a candidate for the United States senate against Senator Lodge.

Mr. Hisgen, who was the presidential candidate of the Independent league in 1908, explains his attitude with the further announcement that with the withdrawal of the financial support of William R. Hearst from the Independence party, that organization has now ceased to exist. Mr. Hisgen does not announce that he is a Democrat. He leaves it to be inferred that he means to wage his fight against Senator Lodge, whose present term expires in 1911, on his own platform, which he outlines as follows:

Tariff revision downward; a national anti-discrimination policy in the sale of necesary commodities; lower and more equitable freight rates; direct nominations; anti-merger; reciprocity; publicity of campaign expenses; the referendum; parcels post and postal savings banks.

DENIES NEW TRIAL

But Court Suspends Commitment of Night-Riders.

Waverly, Tenn., May 13.—The fourteen alleged night riders who were convicted Tuesday of whipping Esquire J. M. Reece and who were sentenced to ten days in jail and a fine of $50 each, made a motion today for a new trial. This was denied. Bail of $2 for each of the defendants was ap on, and Judge Cook suspended t and costs in each case until th term of court.

RHEUMATISM

I Will Send Every Sufferer who Writes me My One Dollar External Cure to TRY FREE.

All I Ask Is Your Address

I have found an external cure for Rheumatism that is curing old chronic cases of 30 and 40 years suffering, as well as all the milder stages.

FREDERICK DYER, Corresponding Sec.

I have the proof to convince anybody that my Magic Foot Drafts are curing where doctors and baths and medicine failed. No matter how severe or chronic your case may be, you who have endured the endless torture of this cruel disease must try my Drafts, for there is relief and comfort in every pair, whether your Rheumatism is chronic or acute, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, lumbago or gout. Send me your name and address today. Return mail will bring the Drafts, prepaid. Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar, if not, keep your money. You decide, and we take your word. You can see that we could not afford to make such an offer if the Drafts didn't really cure. Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 21, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money—only your name. Write today.

WRIGHTS ARE HOME

All Dayton Turns Out to Welcome Back the World-Famous Brothers.

Dayton, May 13.—Amid the cheers of thousands of enthusiastic citizens Wilbur and Orville Wright arrived home today after a European trip in which they astounded all the world by their remarkable feats of aviation.

Although they have hobnobbed with a half dozen kings and with a score more of royalties, the Wright boys faced their old friends as simply and modestly as though they were not world heroes.

It was a family affair in a way, for while thousands were at the station those in charge of the big celebration to come later decided to remain in the background and let the first welcome be from the personal friends of the aeronauts and from the residents of the neighborhood.

A committee of five of the leading residents of the West Side, where the Wright home is located, had been selected to meet the aviators and their sister at the train. The committee escorted them in carriages to their home, where a band played.

There was a short address, welcoming the Wrights home, and then the crowd will disperse until evening, when an informal reception will be held.

AUTO CRASH FATAL

Former Lieutenant Governor of Kansas Killed

Salina, Kans., May 13.—A. P. Riddle, former lieutenant governor of Kansas, was killed near here today in an automobile accident.

Mr. Riddle was on a pleasure trip to Salina from Minneapolis, Kan., his home. He was accompanied by a party of four. The automobile, which was driven by Thomas Thomas, struck an embankment at a point five miles north of Salina, throwing the three occupants of the rear seat into a ditch. Mr. Riddle struck on his head, and lived but an hour.

A. P. Riddle was elected lieutenant governor of Kansas in 1884 on the Republican ticket, and served during Governor John A. Martin's administration. For 25 years he had been editor and owner of the Minneapolis Messenger. He was born at Harlemsburg, Pa., in 1846.

CORBIN IS FAVORED

General May Be Governor of District of Columbia.

Washington, May 15.—President Taft is in favor of a one-man government for the District of Columbia. The President's friends say that he will send a message to congress in December embodying his views and that it will be passed, as congress agrees with Mr. Taft that the rule of the district should remain with the federal government.

If the bill is passed, Gen. Henry C. Corbin, formerly chief of staff of the army, now retired, will be made governor of the district. Gen. Corbin is an Ohio man and was much with Mr. Taft during the last campaign.

WELLMAN OFF AGAIN

Leaves New York to Make His Third Trial.

New York, May 12.—Walter Wellman, who twice has made visits to Spitzenbergen with the intention of attempting to reach the north pole by airship, left New York yesterday on the Kron Prinz W

Sanitary Elastic Felt Mattress

Value $8.00 — $5.14

Considering that one-third of your life is spent in bed, you should have a good, comfortable mattress. A good mattress makes a good bed. This mattress is absolutely clean, sanitary, germ-proof and vermin-proof.

This Elastic Felt Mattress Made Expressly for This Sale is Made from a Good Quality of Unbleached Felt

Made in layers of long, tough fibers, which are worked and lapped, forming sheets which undergo a mechanical and chemical treatment making it thoroughly sanitary. The process in making is the same as used in our most expensive mattresses. It is also the same weight and thickness, and the ticking is a good quality, satin finish. Cotton tufts are used in tufting, which are the best for wear. We guarantee the mattress to be made of all new, clean and sanitary material, and to be the best mattress at the price we have ever been able to offer our customers. We can furnish it in full size only, which is 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. Full weight, 45 pounds. Carefully packed in heavy paper and new burlap.

Order No. R **916**—Price, at Chicago, ... **$5.14**

When you send in for this mattress ask us to send you at the same time such other goods as you need, or ask us to quote you prices on any goods you think of buying. We have catalogues and price lists on most everything, all at decided money-saving prices.

We Carry a Very Large Stock in Chicago

from which point we ship promptly on receipt of your order.

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MISTRESS OF WHITE HOUSE HAS A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Mrs. Taft Is Worn Out by Her Many Social Duties and Has to Abandon Proposed Trip With the President.

Washington, May 18.—Mrs. Taft, suffering from a slight nervous breakdown, was taken ill yesterday while on her way from this city to Mt. Vernon on the yacht Sylph with a party of friends and was hurried back to the White House.

It was said at the White House that there is no cause for alarm, and that Mrs. Taft probably will be all right again in a few days. She was unable to be present last night at an official dinner at the White House. President Taft himself prepared the following statement in regard to Mrs. Taft's condition:

"Mrs. Taft is suffering from a slight nervous attack. She attended the eye, ear and throat hospital this morning, where Charles Taft underwent a slight operation on his throat. She was with him for several hours. She then started with the President and a small party of friends on the Sylph for Mt. Vernon. The excitement, heat and exertion were too much for Mrs. Taft's nerves and the party was obliged to turn back before reaching Alexandria. Mrs. Taft was quickly carried to the White House."

The doctor says that after a few days of complete rest Mrs. Taft may be able to resume her social duties. Dr. Delaney is in attendance. Mrs. More, Mrs. Taft's sister, acted as hostess at the official dinner at the White House last night."

Mrs. Taft's illness probably will not interfere with the President's trip to Petersburg, Va., and Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, but Mrs. Taft will not be able to accompany him.

RAISE FOR 35,000 MEN

10 Per Cent Advance for Iron and Steel Workers.

Pittsburg, May 18.—Announcement is made here that 35,000 employes of iron and steel companies having headquarters here and in this vicinity, will receive an advance in wages averaging 10 per cent the first of June or the first of July. Some of the manufacturers have already posted notices of the increase, and others, it is said, will do within a few days.

The United States Steel corporation has made no announcement of an increase in wages, but it is said the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., the Republic Iron and Steel Co., and other independent companies will restore the wages paid prior to the first of April, when a general cut was made.

At the general offices of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. notices have been posted of a revision of the wage scale June 1. The Republic Iron and Steel Co. employs about 10,000 men at Chicago, Massillon, Youngstown, Birmingham, Moline, Ill., East St. Louis, Toledo, Muncie, Ind., Gate City, Ala., Thomas, Ala., Sharon and Newcastle, Pa. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., employs 10,000 men in this vicinity, and their wages, it is said, will all be increased.

It is also announced that after June 1 the independents will not accept any orders for steel at the present prices.

TO INCREASE WAGES

Philadelphia, May 18.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, which operates all the street car lines in this city, has decided to increase the wages of motormen and conductors from 21 cents to 22 cents an hour, effective July 1. About 6,600 men are affected. The advance involves an additional expenditure of about $300,000 yearly.

CHARGE BRIBE ATTEMPT

Ohioan Involved in Michigan Prison Scandal.

Chicago, May 18.—Milton A. Daily, agent for the Hoover & Gamble company, of Miamisburg, Ohio, and broker with offices in Chicago, was arrested tonight on a fugitive warrant signed by Sheriff George H. Beam, of Jackson county, Michigan. In a telegram to the police the sheriff said that Daily was indicted on May 1 for an attempt to bribe the warden of the Michigan state penitentiary on May 13, 1908. It was stated that the alleged effort to bribe was over a deal in binder twine. Daily was released on bond. He refused to talk.

Thousands Involved.

Jackson, Mich., May 18.—Milton J. Daily sold the prison many thousands of dollars worth of raw material for the prison binder twine factory and the Hoover & Gamble company sold the binder twine machinery to the prison when the factory was installed. Among the reports investigated by the grand jury was one that the machinery installed was in part really a second hand plant that had been used for a time in Canada and which the prison board of control had refused to purchase. Another report investigated was that Warden Armstrong had divided with certain agents a secret additional price for materials sold to the prison.

BARS SLOT POLICY

Columbus, May 18.—State Insurance Commissioner Lemert today ruled that accident insurance policies cannot be sold in Ohio in vending machines. Several companies are doing this in other states.

Free Receipt For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor-failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere, who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and, so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

HAINS TAKEN TO SING SING

New York, May 18.—Captain Peter C. Hains, jr., was taken from the Queens county jail today to Sing Sing prison to begin what will be a term of at least eight years unless an appeal taken by his counsel results in a new trial.

Captain Hains left the jail in custody of a keeper. His bearing was not materially changed from his first appearance in the court room. He walked beside the keeper in a dazed manner and showed no evidence of emotion. On the way to the Grand Central station he neither recognized nor spoke to any one. None of his relatives was at the jail when he departed.

At the Grand Central station the captain and his keeper boarded a train for Ossining.

WANTS PROMPT ACTION

Taft Tells Envoy of Nicaragua He Must Settle American Claims.

Washington, May 18.—President Taft has talked very plainly to Senor Gonzales, who is here from Nicaragua as a special commissioner to settle the Emery case which has been a source of irritation between the two governments for several years and came near resulting in a rupture of the friendly relations.

Mr. Gonzales was introduced to the President by Secretary Knox. He said to the President that although Nicaragua had the most perfect confidence in the high qualities and personnel of its legation in Washington, it had acredited him as envoy extraordinary on this special mission in order to show in this way its sincere desire to maintain and strengthen the friendship which the two countries had preserved so cordially and so long.

Hopeful of Settlement.

He expressed the opinion that the difficulties connected with the Emery case were not of such a nature as to interrupt or even to lessen the cordiality of relations between the two governments and might be disposed of within a short time by a definite agreement.

In his reply, the President emphasized his understanding that the envoy had complete authority to sign definite settlement of the Emery case, and added:

"In performing the acts which constitute your mission I need not assure you that you will be received by this government with that equitable and kindly disposition which has always characterized the attitude of the United States toward Nicaragua and which, coupled with mutual trust, sincerity and regard to justice, is the only sure ground of continued relations.

Welcomes Him Here.

"While asking you to make known to your president the spirit in which I receive his special envoy, which indicates also the disposition of this government toward his able ministry and toward the government of Nicaragua, I am pleased to welcome you, Mr. Minister, to the capital of the United States, and to express the hope that your short sojourn may be agreeable."

Senor Gonzales is authorized to settle the case either by compromise or by arbitration and negotiations will begin promptly with the attorneys of the Emery company. Their claim runs into the millions, which leads to the belief that recourse to arbitration will be necessary in order to adjust the differences existing.

BIG QUAKE RECORDED

Shock 3,600 Miles From Cheltenham, Mass.

Washington, May 18.—An earthquake, estimated at 3,600 miles distant, was recorded at the Cheltenham, Md., observatory of the United States coast and geodetic survey yesterday. The record showed tremors of more than average amplitude. They began at 3:12 o'clock yesterday morning, 75th meridian time. The maximum waves occurred at 3:22 and the tremors ended at 4:18.

A moderate earthquake was also recorded at Cheltenham last Saturday night, beginning at 11:18. Its indicated origin was about 1,750 miles distant, and is probably the one that press dispatches reported in Montana.

CAPTURE WILD MAN

Had Lived in the Woods Five Years.

Prentiss, Miss., May 18.—Sheriff John Laird has captured in the swamps near here a man who has shunned civilization for five years, and whose occasional presence in isolated communities earned for him the title of "The Wild Man."

He was covered with scanty portions of ragged garments, his nails were five inches long and his hair and beard reached almost to his waist. He refused to eat cooked food when it was offered to him. He was identified as Marvin Whitehead, whose relatives have long searched for him.

BATTLESHIP IS OFF

Mississippi Starts for Bayou Sara.

Baton Rouge, La., May 18.—In spite of the early hour at which the battleship Mississippi steamed from Baton Rouge this morning, the wharves were filled with enthusastic crowds who had turned out to bid adieu and good luck to those on board the big vessel. At 6 o'clock the battleship hoisted anchor and began the fourth stage of its journey up the river to Bayou Sara, La.

WOMAN RESCUES TWO

Carries Parents to Safety Through Clouds of Smoke.

Chicago, May 18.—Fire in the Tudor apartment building on the South Side yesterday made a heroine of Mrs. Julia C. Strawn, a physician, who carried her aged, paralytic father through clouds of smoke to the fire escape and there assisted the firemen in removing him from the fifth story to the ground.

Then Dr. Strawn returned to the burning interior and assisted her mother in descending the fire escape. A bag containing $1,500 worth of diamonds was thrown to the sidewalk. It was returned to Dr. Strawn, who was uninjured.

GRANT'S WISH REALIZED

Desire Fulfilled After a Half Century.

Springfield, Ill., May 18.—A desire that U. S. Grant expressed nearly half a century ago is about to be fulfilled. When Vicksburg had fallen, Grant returned to his home in Galena for a brief visit. He was feted and feasted, and even then was mentioned as a candidate for the presidency.

"Now," he said in reply to the suggestion, "there is but one of two offices I want—either mayor or alderman of Galena."

"But why such an humble place?" he was asked.

"Well, you see," he said, "I live out on that hill, and in bad weather it is tough getting out there. If I were mayor or alderman I would have a sidewalk built to my home."

Grant finished the war after that and served two terms as president. For years he has slept in his splendid tomb but that sidewalk has never been built. Now, at the request of Representative Dillon, of Galena, the house has passed a bill appropriating $3,500 to build the sidewalk the great soldier desired and to keep his old home in repair. If the senate passes the bill that sidewalk will be put down at last.

ENEMY TO WHEAT

Farmers Cautioned to Destroy Joint Worm Fly.

Look out for the joint worm is the advice given to farmers by H. A. Gossard, of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Excepting climatic conditions, this pest causes more damage to Ohio wheat fields than any other thing. The following will be of vital interest to growers:

The fly which produces the wheat joint worm will issue from straw stacks and old stubble fields during the coming ten days or two weeks in southern Ohio and will be only a week or two later in northern Ohio. Warm weather will hurry them out. Farmers should make an immediate examination of their unused straw and old stubble fields and ascertain if the insects are present in the hardened portions of the straw and if they are about ready to emerge. When present in any numbers worth considering, it is recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station that the infested straw be burned at once and that wherever possible old stubble fields be burned over. Where clover interferes with burning stubble, loosen as much of the stubble as possible with a spring-tooth harrow, and drag to the borders of the field and burn, or burn in windrows in the field even if it be certain that some clover will be killed. At the present outlook many localities in Ohio are liable to suffer more from this pest this summer than they did last year.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Tuesday, May 11.—Senate.—Substantial progress was made in the consideration of the tariff bill today, the amendments of the committee on finance being upheld by the senate by substantial majorities. A feature of the session was a general discussion concerning the great disparity between wholesale and retail prices of commodities. Republican senators declared that this difference was so great as to demonstrate that the duty levied by a protective tariff had small effect on the price paid by the consumer. This feature of the discussion was precipitated by Senator Scott, himself a glass manufacturer. The schedule covering the products of lead was passed over upon the suggestion of Senator Aldrich, because, he said, the finance committee desires to make some changes in the duties, as previously recommended.

The house was not in session today.

Wednesday, May 12.—Senate.—After several hours spent in the senate today in discussing the various schedules of the tariff bill Senator Aldrich asked that that paragraph be passed over. Some other section relating to glass manufactured articles that previously had been passed over were agreed to. The senate proceeded to the consideration of paragraphs over sections until the iron ore paragraph was reached, when Senator Crawford spoke at length upon the lack of wisdom of any tariff that encouraged the exhaustion of natural resources, which could not readily be reproduced. He insisted that there should be no tariff on iron ore, oil, lumber and coal. Early in the session Senator Payne spoke in favor of the removal of the duty of 6 cents a pound upon leaf tobacco, as a means for freeing the tobacco growers from the control of the tobacco trust.

The house was not in session today.

Thursday, May 13.—Senate.—After a day devoted to discussing the duty upon iron ore, the senate just before adjournment adopted by a vote of 61 to 24 the recommendation of the committee on finance for a duty of 25 cents per ton. The house had placed it on the free list while the present law levies a duty of 40 cents per ton. In taking this vote party lines were annihilated, as 17 Democrats voted "aye" with the Republicans and 12 Republicans voted "no" with the Democrats. Senator Bailey, announcing that he proposed to vote for the duty on iron ore as a revenue measure, declared that such action did not affect the prosperity of the United States Steel Corporation, and added that even if it did there was a better way to deal with that organization, which was by an enforcement of the anti-trust law suggestion looking to the fixing of a day for a vote on the tariff bill, but it came to naught because of objection from Senator Beveridge.

House.—The house today was again in the throes of a tariff discussion, the entire day being spent in the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill. After the reading of the bill had been concluded further action was deferred until Monday. Mr. Olmsted (Pa.) objected to immediate consideration of a bill amending the organic act of Porto Rico in accordance with the President's suggestions in his recent message, and the bill went over. Speaker Cannon's policy of not appointing committees was upheld by a substantial majority after Mr. Garrett (Tenn.) had sought to have him directed to name the committee on insular affairs.

Friday, May 14.—Senate.—Again the committee on finance was upheld when the senate today voted down an amendment by Senator Cummins to lower the duty on round iron, etc., by a vote of 35 to 42, and upheld the house rate, which was recommended by the senate committee. Almost the entire session was given up to a debate on the profits of the United States Steel Corporation, and toward the end of the day personalities were freely indulged in by senators. This occurred when Senator Root had spoken in defense of the finance committee and in criticism of senators who had complained of the failure of that committee to provide more ample information concerning various schedules. Mr. Money, addressing himself directly to the senator from New York, resented what he characterized as a lecture to the senate, and said that if the senator from New York desired less speaking in the body "he should do less of it himself." Senator Beveridge proposed an amendment to the tariff bill increasing the tax on tobacco and its products, and charged that by continuing the shortweight packages of the Spanish war period the tobacco trust was reaping a harvest of $21,000,000 a year. The house was not in session today.

Saturday, May 15.—Senate.—The lowering of duties in the case of eight or ten classes of wire goods contained in the steel schedule, upon motion of Senator Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, gave great encouragement today to senators who are advocating a revision downward. With evident gratification Senator Beveridge greeted these proposed amendments by the chairman of the finance committee by declaring: "Good, that's making progress." The entire session of the senate was devoted to the steel schedule, the section relating to penknives being under consideration when, at 4:44 p. m., the senate adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning, one hour earlier than the senate has been beginning business during the last ten days.

The house was not in session today.

Monday, May 17.—Senate.—A comprehensive discussion of the income tax by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, and an extended speech by Senator Depew in support of the pending tariff bill consumed most of the session of the Senate today. Mr. Sutherland argued against the constitutionality of a federal income tax law and declared that such a tax should be left as a means of revenue for the states. Before adjournment a couple of hours were devoted to a discussion of the cutlery schedule of the tariff bill.

House.—A ruling by Speaker Cannon today prevented the reopening in the House of old wounds of the civil war. Mr. Hollingsworth, of Ohio, sought to justify as a matter of privilege his recent resolution objecting to the placing of the portrait of Jefferson Davis on the silver service to be presented to the battle ship Mississippi because of editorials in certain southern newspapers hurling all sorts of epithets at him. The editorials were read. The speaker declared that as the editorials did not attack Mr. Hollingsworth in his representative capacity he could not continue. The result of Mr. Hollingsworth's attempt was to get into the Congressional Record a number of uncomplimentary remarks about himself and with nothing to offset them. Although its consideration was completed, the Philippine tariff bill was not finally acted upon for the want of a quorum. A resolution offered by Mr. Burleson (Texas) was adopted, requiring the attorney general to furnish information regarding the steps taken by him to annul the contract whereby the United States Steel Corporation absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron company unless in so doing the public interests would be affected.

REVIVAL IS GENERAL

Few Clouds on Financial Horizon, Says Clews.

New York, May 17.—There are few, if any, clouds on the financial horizon. The outlook continues satisfactory; and the spirit of optimism having extended into the commercial and industrial field, nearly all the leading industries are happily feeling the impulses of recovery under the stimulus of lower prices and cheap money. The iron trade was first to respond to these conditions, and is at present showing considerable activity, the volume of orders for structural, railroad and agricultural implement work being very large. Various other metal markets are also reflecting these improved conditions, while the electric and rubber industries are showing symptoms of revival.

The textile trades, also, though undergoing the customary quietness at this period, are in a relatively healthy condition, while raw materials generally, as well as partially fabricated materials, are in much better demand from manufacturers. Another noticeable feature is the continued large importations of raw materials, partly in anticipation, it is true, of tariff changes, but still very largely in expectation of larger consumptive requirements.

One more very striking indication of business recovery is that bank clearings in the United States during the first four months of the current year amounted to $51,600,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent over the same period last year. Allowing for the fact that considerable of this increase was due to higher prices and greater activity on the Stock Exchange, it follows, nevertheless, that an actual increase in the volume of business must have been largely responsible for so great an expansion.

A still further evidence of growth is found in the latest reports of railroad earnings, the total of all roads thus far reporting in April showing an increase of about 14 per cent over a year ago. Railroads are benefiting somewhat from slight advances in rates, but here, too, an actual increase in the volume of traffic plays the most important part. It is quite evident that our railroads will present satisfactory net results during 1909, since gross earnings are steadily increasing and expenses have been greatly reduced by recently enforced economies. Bearing in mind that the railroads will be free spenders during the remainder of the year on account of deferred repairs, improvements and extensions, it must be recognized that their return to prosperity cannot be otherwise than an important factor in stimulating business improvements elsewhere.

Of all the elements in the situation, the crop outlook is perhaps the least satisfactory, the reduced acreage condition of winter wheat and oats being in the main responsible.

THE MARKETS

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 15.—Bradstreet's today says:

Irregularity still characterizes the trade, crop and industrial situation. In industrial lines an increase of reports like that further improvement has been registered, especially in the iron and steel, coal, coke, woolen manufacturing and leather trades. Building is active and lines of trade catering to this industry are feeling beneficial effects.

It is a between-seasons period in wholesale and jobbing distributive trade; orders from retailers are mostly of a filling-in character and hardly equal to expectations. The tone of opinion as to the outlook for fall trade is, as a whole, rather more optimistic.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with May 13, were 224, against 214 last week, 281 in the like week of 1908, 184 in 1907, 191 in 1906 and 191 in 1905. Canadian failures for the week number 31, against 29 last week and 22 in the like week of 1908.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 13, aggregate 1,229,900 bushels, against 1,452,969 last week and 2,701,806 this week last year. For the forty-six weeks ending May 13, this year, the exports are 155,235,529 bushels, against 183,075,973 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 121,241 bushels, against 88,742 last week and 1,202,770 in 1908. For the forty-six weeks ending May 13, corn products are 28,694,169 bushels, against 44,457,553 last year.

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, May 18.—The hog market was steady at yesterday's quotations. Packers were principal buyers and the clearance was effected early. Receipts were light. The run was rather light. Other live stock was without feature.

Toledo closing quotations:

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 200 to 300 lbs., $7.55; medium, $7.50; Yorkers, $7.40@7.45; light Yorkers, 120 to 140 lbs., $7.00@7.20; stags and roughs, $5.00@6.50; mixed, $7.45; bulk of sales, $7.45@7.50; pigs, $6.85@7.00.

Cattle—Steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $6.00@6.50; fat steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., $5.00@5.75; fair to good, $4.25@5.00; plain light steers, $3.50@4.25; extra heifers, $5.00@5.50; fair to medium, $4.00@4.75; light, $2.50@3.00; fat cows, $4.50@5.00; good butcher cows, $3.50@4.00; common cows, $1.50@2.00; milkers and springers, $25.00@55.00; choice butchers' bulls, $4.50@4.75; common to good bulls, $3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.85.

Sheep and lambs—Good to choice lambs, $7.00@7.50; fair to good, $6.00@6.75; common and light, $3.75@5.00; sheep, good to choice yearlings, $5.75@6.50; good to choice wethers, $4.75@5; good to choice ewes, $4.25@4.75; mixed, $4.00@4.25; bucks, $2.75@3.75; culls and common, $2.25@3.25.

Calves—Prime veals, $6.50@7.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.00; common, $4.50@5.50; heavy and calf fed, $3.50@4.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 18.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 1,500; market strong. Beeves, $5.10@7.25; Texas steers, $4.50@6.15; western steers, $4.75@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.60@6.15; cows and heifers, $2.50@6.00; calves, $5.25@7.50. Hogs, receipts estimated at 12,000; market steady. Light, $6.85@7.32½; mixed, $7.00@7.45; heavy, $7.05@7.50; rough, $7.05@7.20; good to choice heavy, $7.20@7.50; pigs, $5.80@6.75; bulk of sales, $7.25@7.45. Sheep, receipts estimated at 10,000; market 5c to 10c lower. Native, $4.00@5.40; western, $4.00@6.35; yearlings, $6.20@7.30; lambs, native, $6.00@8.50; western, $6.25@9.25.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, May 18.—(By Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Beasted.)—Cattle—Receipts 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong; heavy, $7.80; Yorkers, $7.40@7.70; pigs, $7.25. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market slow; best lambs, $8.25; yearlings, $7.00@7.25; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $5.50@5.75. Calves, $4.50@5.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, May 18.—(By Bower & Bower.) Hogs, receipts 30 cars; market steady. Mediums, $7.15; yorkers, $7.45; pigs, $7.00@7.10. Best calves, $7.50. Best lambs, 08.10.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 18.—Hogs, receipts 1,000; market quiet and steady. Heavies, $7.60@7.65; mediums and yorkers, $7.60@7.65; lights, $7.00@7.20; pigs, $6.75@6.90. Sheep, receipts 700; market steady. Lambs, $4.50@8.00; sheep, $4.00@6.20; spring lambs, $8.00@10.00. Calf receipts, 1,700; market 50c lower. Best natives, $7.00.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., May 18.—Stimulating factors tending to advance wheat prices were firm cables, light receipts and unfavorable reports from the southwest. Other influences favoring the long side of the market were waning stocks at Minneapolis and the strong cash situation. Advices from Kansas indicating unsatisfactory development of the crop must not be interpreted as indicative of general deterioration. Rains in the northwest and southwest are bound to help the plant and from Ohio reports say the crop has made wonderful strides in the last week or so. Liverpool opened strong from a better spot demand and small country supplies. Stronger than cables, crop news and statistical reports, is the support of the long interests, which appear to be rallying to the aid of the market at the slightest showing of weakness.

Opening ¼c higher at $1.48, cash gained ½c before 10 a. m. May was even harder, opening ½c higher at $1.47 and advancing to $1.48⅛ in less than an hour. July started ½c up at $1.16⅜, September ⅜c up at $1.09⅝ and December ¼c advanced at $1.09. Advances in the far months early in the day were not pronounced.

Cash at $1.50 and May at $1.49 were at the top levels on the crop and the highest since the Latter deal in 1898. Late in the day realizing sales caused an easier feeling. Local offerings were lighter. Cash closed 1¼c up at $1.48¾, May 1¼c higher at $1.48, July ½c off at $1.15⅝, September ⅜c off at $1.01¾ and December ½c off at $1.08¾. Flirt at the outset, corn eased off a trifle soon after the call. Light movement from the country continued the leading bullish factor. May was quoted ½c higher at 75c early in the session. July opened ¼c up at 71c, September ⅛c at 70c and December ½c higher at 58½c.

Corn closes: Cash, 75c; May, 74½c; July, 71c; September, 70c; December 58c.

Good prospects for the growing crop are expected to have a depressing influence on the futures. May opened unchanged at 53¾c. July ¼c off at 52c, September ¼c higher at 43¼c and December ⅜c up at 44¾c.

Closes in oats: Cash, 59c; July, 52¼c; September, 43¾c; December, 45¼c.

The upturn in clover seed continued, all options but cash showing a gain of 2½c on the call. Cash opened at $5.80, October and December at $6.55, and March at $6.67½c.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May18.	Close May17.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.48	1.51	....	1.48¾	1.47½
May	1.47	1.50	....	1.48	1.46¾
July	1.16⅜	1.17⅝	....	1.15⅝	1.16⅛
Sept.	1.09⅜	1.10¼	....	1.08⅝	1.09⅜
Dec.	1.09	1.09¼	....	1.08¼	1.08⅝
June	....	....	....	1.42⅜	....
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	75	75½
May	73	75	....	74½	74⅜
July	71	71¾	70⅝	71	70⅝
Sept.	70	....	69⅜	70	69⅜
Dec.	58½	....	....	58	58
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	59	58⅜
May	58⅜	59	....	59	58⅜
July	52	52½	....	52½	52½
Sept	43¼	43⅝	....	43⅝	53¼
Dec	44¾	44⅞	....	45¼	44⅝
Clover Seed					
Cash	5.80	....	....	5.85	5.80
Oct	6.55	....	....	6.60	6.52½
Dec	6.55	....	....	6.60	6.52½
Mar	6.67½	....	....	6.70	6.65
No. 2	....	....	....	5.60	....
No. 3	....	....	....	5.35	....
Rejected	....	....	....	5.10	....
Nec.	....	....	....	4.60	....
Rye—					
Prime	....	....	....	.92	....
No. 2	....	....	....	.91	....
No. 3	....	....	....	.88	....
No. 4	....	....	....	.85	....
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.80	1.80
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.75	7.75

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.20¼	1.30	....	1.28¼	1.28⅜
July	1.14⅜	1.15⅝	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	1.14⅜
Sept.	1.07⅛	1.07⅛	....	1.05⅝	1.06⅜
Dec.	1.04⅞	1.05¼	1.03⅝	1.04	1.04½
Corn—					
May	72⅝	73	72¼	72¾	72⅝
July	68¾	68⅝	....	68¼	68¼
Sept.	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	66¼
Dec.	57⅝	58	57⅝	57½	57⅝
Oats—					
May	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅝	58¾
July	51	51¼	50⅝	51⅜	50½
Sept.	43¼	43⅜	....	43⅜	43¼
Dec.	43⅞	....	43⅜	44⅜	43⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	1.21⅜	1.22½	....	1.20½	1.21⅛
Corn—					
July	78	....	....	78	78

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	1.32¼	....	....	1.33	1.32
July	1.11	1.12	1.09⅝	1.10¼	1.10⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.27⅜	1.28¼
July	....	....	....	1.26	1.26⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.24¼	1.26¼
July	....	....	....	1.26	1.26¼

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 18.—(Wall Street)—Opening dealings in stocks carried prices generally lower. Among the few gains were included the Northwestern Grangers. Third Avenue sold at a decline of 2¼ and Amalgamated Copper fell ⅝. Transactions were in light volume.

Price movements became uncertain, but there were few movements of consequence in the important stocks. Reading and American Smelting were inclined to sell off, while Union Pacific and United States Steel rallied. Among some of the less active stocks fluctuations were wider. Chesapeake & Ohio, Wisconsin Central preferred certificates, National Railway of Mexico, the first preferred, and American Beet Sugar advanced 1, Hocking Coal 2, and United Cigar Manufacturers preferred 5 points. Metropolitan Street railway fell 3 and St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred 1¼.

There was a slight hardening of prices in sympathy with Chesapeake & Ohio's rise. Later they sagged back. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, General Electric, Pressed Steel Car preferred, Pacific Coast preferred and Republic Steel preferred rose 1. American Malting preferred 1½ and Pittsburg Coal preferred 2. Western Maryland, American Cotton Oil, Amalgamated Copper and Bethlehem Steel declined 1@1¼. The tone was heavy at noon. Bonds were irregular.

The market became steadier after 12 o'clock, more from a curtailment of selling orders than from any concerted efforts at support. Trading was practically lifeless.

Union Pacific sold ⅝ and Reading ⅛ above yesterday's closing on light buying. Recoveries in other stocks also amounted to good fractions. Wisconsin Central improved 1⅜. A break of 3¼ in Western Maryland imparted an easier tone to the market around 2 o'clock.

New York Stocks.

New York, May 18, 1909. 2:30 p. m.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.
Am. Loco. com	57	57	57
Atchison	103½	103⅝	103½
Am. Car & F. Co.	54½	54⅝	54½
Anaconda	50	50	49⅝
Amal. Copper	82	82½	81⅞
Am. Smelters	93	93	92½
Ills Chal. pfd	52	52	52
Am. Ice Sec	39½	39⅝	39½
Balt. & Ohio	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
B'lyn R. Trans	78⅝	79⅛	78⅝
Canadian Pac	180	180	180
Clover Leaf	51½	51½	51½
Colorado Fuel	40½	40⅝	40½
Ches. & Ohio	78⅝	79⅜	78⅝
Central Leather	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Consolidated Gas	144⅞	145	144½
Del. & Hudson	196	197½	196
Distillers Sec	39	39½	39
Erie com	32⅝	33½	32⅝
Erie 1st pfd	50	50	50
Erie 2d pfd	40⅛	40⅛	40
Gt. Northern pfd	145½	145½	145½
Int. Paper	13½	13½	13
Interborough com	36¼	36¼	10¼
Interborough pfd	44½	45	44½
K. C. Sou. com	46⅝	46⅝	46¼
K. C. Sou. pfd	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Missouri Pacific	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
M., K. & T. com	42⅝	42⅝	42½
M., K. & T. pfd.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
North. Pacific	145¼	145⅜	145¼
National Lead	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝
N. Y. Air Brake	88½	88½	87⅞
Northwestern	183¼	183½	183¼
North. Am. Co.	82½	82½	82¼
N. Y. Central	130½	130⅝	130⅛
Nickel Plate com	54	54	54
N. & W. Com.	91	91	90¾
Ont. & Western	48¾	49	48¾
Penn. Ry.	134½	134⅝	134
People's Gas Co.	115	115	114⅝
Reading com.	156¼	157¼	156
Roc Island	31½	32½	31⅜
Roc Island pfd.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
Rep. I. & S. Co.	26½	27½	26½
Rep. pfd.	86¾	87⅝	86⅝
R. Steel Springs	43	43	43
South. Ry.	30¼	30¼	29⅞
South. Ry. pfd.	69¾	69¾	69¼
St. Paul com	149⅞	150⅞	149⅞
South. Pacific	121¼	121⅝	121¼
Texas Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	187⅜	188⅛	187⅜
U. S. Steel	56½	57⅛	56½
U. S. Steel pfd.	118¾	119	118⅝
Virginia Chem.	49¼	49¾	49¼
Wabash com.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Wabash pfd.	40¼	40⅝	40⅜
Western Union	76	76	76